

OPEN LETTER TO MR. LLOYD HARRIS.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 717. Vol. LVI.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.LONDON and TORONTO.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1919.Price 9d.
(20 CENTS.)


COMMERCE
MANUFACTURES
EXPORTS
MINING
FINANCE
EMIGRATION
AGRICULTURE
SOCIETY
POLITICS
LITERATURE
SPORT



THE WORLD'S GREATEST HIGHWAY

OPERATING OVER 18,500 MILES OF RAILWAY, the Canadian Pacific has the most complete and far-reaching service, not only in Canada itself, but also for the United States of America and Alaska.

MONEY ORDERS issued and **PARCELS** forwarded by Dominion Express to Canada and U.S.A.

THROUGH TICKETS AT LOWEST RATES to all points in CANADA, UNITED STATES, ALASKA, JAPAN, MANILA, CHINA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, and ROUND the WORLD. **FAST FREIGHT SERVICES** from Europe to the rich markets of the New World.—SHIP YOUR GOODS VIA C.P.R. Apply—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

62-65, Charing Cross, S.W. 1; 67-68, King William Street, LONDON, E.C. 4.

6, Water Street, LIVERPOOL;

1, Mount Street, MANCHESTER;

4, Victoria Square, BIRMINGHAM;

18, St. Augustine's Parade, BRISTOL;

120, St. Vincent Street, GLASGOW;

41, Victoria Street, BELFAST,

or Local Agents everywhere.

CP OS CP OS

TO

CANADA

UNITED STATES AND THE ORIENT

LIVERPOOL to MONTREAL.

MINNEDOSA	...	Fri., Oct. 3
SCANDINAVIAN	...	Thurs. " 6
METAGAMA	...	Fri. " 10

Express Montreal to Vancouver, 93½ hours.
Quickest Time Across the Pacific.

Vancouver to Japan, 10 days; to China, 14 days.

Complete information promptly furnished by—

Wm. BAIRD, Gen. Agent, Pier Head, Liverpool.

G. GRIBBON, Gen. Agent, 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1; or local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

TO

CANADA

UNITED STATES AND THE ORIENT

GLASGOW to MONTREAL.

SCOTIAN ... Wed., Oct. 8

BRISTOL to MONTREAL.

PRETORIAN ... Tues., Oct. 7

LONDON to MONTREAL.

*MATTAWA ... Fri., Oct. 3

*WAR PERIDOT ... Fri., Oct. 17

ANTWERP to MONTREAL.

*WAR BERYL... Sat., Sept. 27

*Cargo Only.

For Freight apply to—
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool
103, Leadenhall St., London, E.C. 3
18, St. Augustine's Parade, Bristol
25, Bothwell Street, Glasgow
88, Commercial Street, Dundee
50, Foyle Street, Londonderry.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

ORIA COLLEGE
LIBRARY
VICTORIA, B. C.

Canadian National Railways



14,000 MILES OF TRACK

Serving

Fertile Agricultural Lands, Important Mineral Bearing Territories, Valuable Timber Regions, Extensive Fishing Industries, Chief Manufacturing Centres.

Canadian Soldiers' Dependents Vouchers exchanged for Ocean and Rail Tickets at addresses shown below.
For Freight and Passenger Rates, Booklets, &c., apply:—General Passenger Dept.: 21, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.
Passenger and Freight Depts.: 42-45, New Broad Street, London, E.C.2.: Cunard Building, Liverpool; 125, Hope Street, Glasgow
Public Information Department: 42-45, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

MANCHESTER LINERS, LTD. Regular Sailings to QUEBEC, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, N.B., & PHILADELPHIA, U.S.
QUEBEC & MONTREAL—Ss. "MANCHESTER IMPORTER," closing Thurs., Oct. 9 "MANCHESTER MARINER,"
closing Thurs., Oct. 16. And weekly thereafter.
ST. JOHN, N.B., & PHILADELPHIA—Ss. "MANCHESTER PORT," closing Oct. 3. "MANCHESTER
MERCHANT," closing Thurs., Oct. 23. And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars of freights, insurance rates, sailing dates, etc., apply to Owners, 108, Deansgate, Manchester.

FURNESS LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN

HALIFAX—LIVERPOOL via ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
PHILADELPHIA—LEITH.
NEW YORK—LEITH AND DUNDEE.
NEWPORT NEWS AND NORFOLK—LONDON.
BOSTON—LIVERPOOL (Warren Line).

HALIFAX—LONDON direct.
MONTREAL—HULL.
NEW YORK—CARDIFF.
BALTIMORE—LEITH.

PHILADELPHIA—LONDON.
PHILADELPHIA—GLASGOW.
NEWPORT NEWS AND NORFOLK—LIVERPOOL.
BALTIMORE—MANCHESTER.
BALTIMORE—LIVERPOOL (Johnston Line).

For Sailings, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to FURNESS, WITHEY & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW YORK—32, Broadway. NEWPORT NEWS—River Road. BALTIMORE—317, 319 and 321, Chamber of Commerce. PHILADELPHIA—Bourse Buildings.
BOSTON—4, Liberty Square, Water Street. HALIFAX—Furness Building, 71 and 73, Upper Water Street. MONTREAL—Board of Trade Buildings.
ST. JOHN'S—City Chambers.

CUNARD LINE TO CANADA

Liverpool to Quebec and
Montreal

London to Montreal

Verentia (Freight only) ... Sat., Oct. 4

Bristol to Montreal

Vellavia (Freight only) ... Sat., Oct. 4
Copenhagen (Freight only) ... Sat., Oct. 4

All Canadian Sailings connect with Canadian
National Railways

For Rates of passage and further particulars apply Cunard Line,
Liverpool; 81, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; 29-31, Cockspur Street,
London, S.W.1; 65, Baldwin Street, Bristol; 18a, High Street, Cardiff;
117, New Street, Birmingham; Maritime Chambers, Canute Road,
Southampton; 1, Millbay Road, Plymouth: or to Local Agents.

WHITE STAR- DOMINION LINE TO CANADA.

LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
CANADA.....Wed., Oct. 8

LIVERPOOL to MONTREAL (Direct).

*RIMOUSKI Sat., Oct. 4

BRISTOL to MONTREAL (Direct).

*TURCOMAN Sailing date later.
*Cargo only.

For Rates of Passage, etc.,

Apply to WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE, No. 1, Cockspur
Street, S.W.1, and 38, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3, London; The
American Travel and Transport Agency, 9, Rue Scribe, Paris;
West India House, Bristol; 30, James Street, Liverpool.

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Per page, in ordinary position £10
Prospectuses and Balance Sheets £21
Per inch, single column (3 columns per page) 12/6
Per inch, broad column (2 columns per page) 18/6

Personal Paragraphs, Weddings, Engagements, etc., minimum 3 lines, 7/6,
per line thereafter, 1/6 (6 words per line).

Rates for Special Position pages and other spaces quoted on application.

Advertising space in "CANADA" is let subject to the proviso that the proprietors
may refuse or omit insertions or cancel serial orders at their discretion.

LONDON OFFICE: CRAVEN HOUSE, 113, Kingsway, W.C.2.

TORONTO OFFICE: 41, Victoria Street.

Telegram: "Canada Newspaper, London."

Telephone: "Regent 8450."

QUARTERLY VOLS. OF "CANADA"

Handsomely Bound in Red Cloth.

Vol. 54 (APRIL—JUNE 1919) is now
bound, and may be obtained from

THE PUBLISHER, "CANADA,"

Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Price 14/9, postage extra.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES LTD.

INLAND WATER SERVICES FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

LOW THROUGH FREIGHT RATES ON ALL MERCHANDISE, EAST AND WEST BOUND.

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED STEAMSHIPS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTELS.

For Fares and all information apply to—

Canada Steamship Lines Ltd., Richelieu Buildings, Montreal, and Branch Offices.

EUROPEAN AGENTS: Leopold Walford (London) Ltd., 29, Great St. Helens, London, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICES AND AGENTS IN ALL LEADING PORTS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

NEWFOUNDLAND

The Norway of The New World.

A LAND OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND RARE INTEREST FOR THE TRAVELLER.

For the Photographer, the Artist, and the Lover of the Beautiful in Nature, its attractions cannot be exaggerated. Its Dependency, LABRADOR, exceeds in its picturesque natural panoramas the much-praised Fiords of Norway.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Abounding in game of the finest, in fin, fur, and feather. Lordly Caribou in countless herds. Rivers teeming with salmon. Lakes filled with trout. Forests alive with birds and furry creatures. All sport free except Caribou hunting, which requires a licence fee of \$50 (£10), and salmon fishing, which involves a rod tax of \$10 (£2).

FOREST, MINE, AND FARMLAND WEALTH.

Splendid opportunities to acquire lands for Farming, Mining,

Lumbering and Pulp and Paper Making on reasonable terms, with generous concessions from the Government of Newfoundland in the way of free entry for all machinery and equipments requisite in establishing new industries.

Copper and Iron Mines in active operation.

Saw Mills cutting extensively of lumber for export.

Two of the world's largest **Paper Mills** recently established.

For further information apply to the Hon. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, Kt., High Commissioner for Newfoundland, 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY

PROPRIETORS OF THE DRY DOCK, ST. JOHN'S, N.F.

One of the best equipped dry docks in America. Steamships docked and repaired at the lowest rates. Well equipped and thoroughly fitted with all modern appliances for temporary or permanent repairs. Length of dock, 640 ft. Depth of water, 27 ft.

PROPRIETORS AND OPERATORS OF ST. JOHN'S ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY.

All the electric power supplied in St. John's is generated on this system. City lighting and power for factories, etc., supplied at moderate rates. Those requiring electric power for any purpose should consult the undersigned.

OWNERS OF TEN CLYDE-BUILT STEAMSHIPS.

Royal Mail Steamers operating on the Bay and the Coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Lessees and Operators of the Newfoundland Railway, 726 miles.

FOR SALE—2,500,000 Acres of Mineral, Timber and Farming Lands, Prices according to Location and Quantity required. The Newfoundland Express Company, carrying on Express Business with all Express Companies of the world and money orders issued to all parts.

The railway and steamship systems give the best connection between Newfoundland, Canada and the United States, and the best freight line between Canada and Newfoundland. Steamship "KYLE" connects at North Sydney with the Intercolonial Railway, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leaving North Sydney on the arrival of the I.C.R. Express Trains.

Newfoundland offers to the Tourist, Sportsman, and Health-seeker the grandest scenery in the Western Hemisphere. A most beautiful climate in the summer months; cool, even, and invigorating. Finest caribou hunting grounds in the world. Best salmon and trout streams that have yet been discovered. The railway is equipped with Dining and Sleeping Cars, and everything to please the taste and add to the comfort of the Tourist is provided. All information in regard to Newfoundland or Labrador will be given on application to

THE REID NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY, ST. JOHN'S, N.F.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

INCLUDING POSTAGE AND QUARTERLY INDEXES.

	Per Annum.	6 Months.	3 Months.
The United Kingdom - - - - -	35/6	20/6	10/3
Canada or Newfoundland - - - - -	37/6 or \$9	21/6 or \$5.20	10/9 or \$2.60
All Other Countries - - - - -	39/6	22/6	11/3

Cheques and P.O. Orders payable to THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

To the Publisher of "CANADA," Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Please send me a copy of "CANADA" weekly, commencing next issue, for 52 weeks, for which I remit £

Name _____

Address _____

LUPTON'S

(Patent)

**SPIRAL PUTTEES
"FASTEDGE"***Worn extensively by Officers of
His Majesty's & the Allied Forces.***SPECIAL LIGHT WEIGHTS
FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.***Being Positively Non-frangible.***LUPTON'S
PUTTEES**

Always look neat and smart. They are most moderate in price, and may be obtained from all High-class Military Tailors and Hosiery.

If ordered, puttees made specially to wind on the reverse way and to fasten the tape round the ankle for riding.

ASK FOR LUPTON'S PUTTEES.

Manufactured by (wholesale only)

ASTRACHANS Ltd., Albert Mill, Allan St., BRADFORD.London Agent: **A. STRICKLAND, 38, Bow Lane, E.C.****To HOME-GOING CANADIAN SOLDIERS.**

The Salvation Army Migration Department is noted for the care and protection it bestows upon women and children travelling by sea and land. Canadian Government Passage Warrants for the Dependents of Officers and Soldiers can be exchanged for Steamer and Canadian Railway Tickets. No Fees. Export, up-to-date, disinterested advice, Free.

Address:—COMMISSIONER D. C. LAMB,
122, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Branches:—Liverpool, Glasgow and Aberdeen.

ASSISTANCE FOR CANADIAN EXPORTERS.

In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence, should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

Dainty Blouses

In Crepe de Chine

All our Blouses are made in our Workrooms from exclusive designs, in good quality materials that we can thoroughly recommend.

PRACTICAL BLOUSE in Crepe de Chine or Georgette, in pale shades and black, stocked in several qualities and varieties of laces.

FROM

49/6 to 78/6

FUR RENOVATIONS AND RE-MODELLING should be put in hand now.

Orders placed for renovations early in the season will prevent disappointment, which will be unavoidable during the Winter months.



Debenham & Freebody

Wigmore Street.
(Cavendish Square) London, W.



CANADA

THE FARMER'S PARADISE



THE DEVELOPMENT OF CANADA
WITHIN THE PAST TEN YEARS
IS ONE OF
THE ROMANCES OF EMPIRE.

**160 FERTILE ACRES FREE IN
THE WEST.**

**Good Freehold Land Cheap in
the East.**

For free Maps, Pamphlets and full Official Information apply to
COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION FOR CANADA,
11, 12, 13, CHANCERY CROSS, LONDON, S.W.1.
or to the nearest Canadian Government Emigration Agent at any of the following addresses: 48, Lord Street, Liverpool; 130, Corporation Street, Birmingham; 81, Queen Street, Exeter; 16, Parliament Street, York; 24, High Street, Cardiff; 107, Hope Street, Glasgow; 116, Queen Street, Aberdeen; 174, Victoria Street, Belfast; 41, Dawson Street, Dublin; 54, Castle Street, Carlisle; Market Place, Peterborough. Or to any Licensed Booking Agent.

CANADA

No. 717.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1919.

Vol. LVI.

9 WEEKLY.

WOODEN HOUSES IN CANADA (see page 9).



A BEAUTIFUL HOME AT VERNON, BRITISH COLUMBIA.



AN ATTRACTIVE FARM-HOUSE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION.

"Everything Canada wants or hopes to obtain is to be found within the British Empire."—General Currie.

PRICE 9d. OR 30 CENTS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION (see page iii).

OFFICES OF "CANADA":—

Craven House, 113, Kingsway, W.C.2, | 41, Victoria Street, TORONTO.
LONDON, ENGLAND

Telephone—London: 2460 Regent.

Telegrams: "Canada Newspaper, London." Cables: "Chinook, London."

Cheques and P.O.O.s to be made payable to the Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Editor will consider articles, photographs, and communications of general interest on Canadian subjects. Rejected matter can only be returned if the necessary postage is enclosed, and no responsibility is undertaken for the safe return of such matter. Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only. The views expressed by contributors writing under their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated. Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

In the absence of any expressed agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all articles published in "Canada" belongs to the Canada Newspaper Company, Ltd.

We are always glad to receive the loan of photographs of interesting Canadian subjects for reproduction. The originals will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE
WOODEN HOUSES FOR GREAT BRITAIN	1, 9, 10
OPEN LETTER TO MR. LLOYD HARRIS	5
SIR ROBERT BORDEN AND WAR GRATUITY	6
MARKETS FOR CANADIAN PRODUCE	6
THE PRINCE OF WALES IN VANCOUVER ISLAND	7, 14, 15
CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS	8
SHIPPING NOTES	10
A CANADIAN ARCADE: NORFOLK COUNTY, ONTARIO	11
PURELY PERSONAL	12
SIR ROBERT BORDEN ON LABOUR AND CAPITAL	17
SWORD OF HONOUR FOR MAJOR-GENERAL MACDONELL	19
FROM EAST TO WEST	20, 21
CANADIAN FINANCE AND BUSINESS	22, 23, 24, 27, 29

BLUDGEONING THE PEOPLE.

THE railway strike is merely a symptom of the general unrest which has been so marked a feature in all countries which took part in the war. It had been known and realised by many in England that a struggle between the extreme leaders of Labour and the Government had been carefully engineered, and would inevitably take place. Fortunately for the general public the clash has come now instead of in the depths of winter. This is hardly accidental. The Government knew what was approaching, and Mr. Thomas and the other informed and responsible representatives of Labour have probably considered it better to lead a movement which they saw themselves powerless to avert.

The railway strike will not force the Government to its knees, because the great mass of the people perfectly realise the selfishness and injustice of the railwaymen's demands. The defeat of this deliberate attempt to pick the pockets of the people for the benefit of one class of industry—large and important though it be—will discredit Mr. Thomas and his colleagues, but it will save the general public from much greater hardship and loss.

There is a section of the community in Great Britain, as there is in Canada, who refuse to acknowledge, even if they realise, that in a free and democratic country the will of the majority must rule, and the Government must be carried on by the elected representatives of the people. In England to-day Mr. Smilie and others have yet to

learn the lesson, and the lesson would be more difficult to teach were it not for the abundant supplies of motor transport which the war called into being, and which are now at the disposal of the Government.

London to-day contains a population greater than the whole Dominion of Canada. It depended until Saturday last almost entirely on the railways for the supply of food and the ordinary necessities of life. The railwaymen, doubtless, imagined by stopping these arteries the capital of the Empire would be quickly starved into submission. This danger has been averted, and unless the extremists proceed to sabotage and violence, the strike should end without bloodshed.

At the Canadian Labour Congress in Hamilton last week the Executive Committee denounced the Winnipeg strike and the "One Big Union" movement. According to the *Times* reports, Mr. Ben Tillett stated in the speech he made to the Congress that the extremists in Great Britain were less than one-half per cent. of the membership of British Trade Unions. From the events of the last few days it would seem as if the railway Unions possess more than their fair proportion of the extremists.

One of the most perplexing problems to-day is the attitude of organised Labour towards the Government and public opinion when both are most definitely committed to a radical improvement in the general conditions and pay of labour. With the railwaymen the principle is accepted by the Government that the standard wage under future normal conditions shall be at least double the wage paid in 1914. (Agricultural labourers do not enjoy so substantial an increment, as in their case the minimum is only approximately 50 per cent. of 1914.) In spite of this proof of sympathy and goodwill, the railway leaders are attempting to stabilise a minimum wage for that particular industry which is greater than is paid for similar forms of labour, and is certainly in excess of the value of the labour performed, judged by to-day's money values. If only these labour disputes were based on economic facts, and not on the use and power of the bludgeon, the social fabric would not so frequently be rudely shaken.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Sir Robert Borden.

Sir Robert Borden will have general sympathy from Canadians on this side of the Atlantic in the illness which is necessitating his absence from Parliament. It is hoped that it is only of a passing character, and will not force him to leave the political arena. One result of his enforced rest is that he is not likely to pay another visit to England this year, as he had intended to do, but will wait for the holding of the Imperial Conference, which is expected to be called in 1920.

The state of Sir Robert's health has led Sir John Willison, the well-informed Toronto correspondent of the *Times*, to make some interesting notes on the political situation as affected by it. According to him, Sir Robert is ready to resign the Premiership, if the Unionists could agree upon a successor, but this apparently is impossible for the moment. There is now, he says, substantial agreement among Ministers on a fiscal policy, and there is no reason to expect the Government to go to pieces over that issue. "Until a platform is adopted and the Government reorganised," he declares, "Sir Robert Borden is necessary as leader, and, whatever may be his own inclinations, it is not likely that he will relinquish office until he can do so with approval of his Ministerial colleagues and the Unionists in Parliament."

The Western Liberal.

The robust Liberalism of the West, which is well exemplified in its great spokesman, the *Manitoba Free Press*, stoutly rejects the arguments adduced by the Liberals at Ottawa against signing the Peace Treaty. Our contemporary, in an able leader, dismisses the fears which were voiced by Mr. Mackenzie and Dr. Beland, and points out: "There is no royal safe and easy road of nationhood. If we are too timid to take the dignity and the danger of this status, there is for us an alternative. We can revert to the condition of tutelage and subordination, and agree that it shall be permanent. In that case we will request

Great Britain to assume our external obligations and instruct us in our duties. What a fine self-reliant, self-respecting people we should be under such conditions!"

The political influence of the West is steadily increasing, and in the direction of public opinion the *Manitoba Free Press* takes a leading and honourable part.

* * *

A Plea for the Imperialists.

The *Toronto Globe* makes a generous plea on behalf of British reservists who joined the Imperial Forces at the outbreak of war, and now on their return to Canada find that their gratuities from the British Government compare very unfavourably with those granted to members of the C.E.F.

"Canada," says the *Globe*, "should not be unmindful of the sacrifices of these men. They fought for Canada as truly as if they had been in the Canadian Army. If they had not been Imperials they would have been in the First Canadian Contingent, volunteering with the alacrity of the other British-born manhood of this country. They were Canadian citizens when the war broke out, and they should be treated as well as other Canadian citizens who did their duty."

The *Globe* also makes a plea on behalf of Canadian members of the R.A.F., who, it considers, "have been rather cavalierly treated." The suggestion of our contemporary is that the Canadian Government should supplement the British gratuity so as to bring it up to the Canadian level.

* * *

Assistance for Ex-Soldier Students.

The Canadian universities have instituted special courses for returned soldiers with a view to meeting their particular circumstances, but they feel that some further facilities are necessary. The Government are, therefore, being asked to grant financial assistance to those soldiers who, having served overseas, desire to resume and continue their education. The university authorities feel that it is urgently necessary to take steps to maintain the supply of men in those walks of life which depend upon superior education. The voluntary enlistment from the educational institutions of the Dominion was very large, the attendance in some faculties being reduced to one-fifth of what it was before the war, and the losses by death have been heavy. Taking the Dominion as a whole, it is pointed out, more than half of the students have to earn enough to help themselves through college, and the effect of the war has been that many a young man has lost, not only the years during which he has been fighting, but the wherewithal to support himself on his return.

The proposal of the universities is that the Government shall grant maintenance and fees for at least one year to every returned soldier who can prove his need and his capability. It is estimated that between 2,500 and 3,000 returned soldiers will this winter be in attendance at the Canadian universities, and that the amount required for carrying out this scheme will be some \$1,500,000. We know from our own experience how keen many Canadian soldiers are to equip themselves by university study, and we hope that the Government will give full consideration to the case presented to them.

* * *

A General Election in Ontario.

For several reasons special interest attaches to the Provincial general election which is to take place in Ontario on October 20. The last election was held in June, 1914, when the late Sir James Whitney was Premier, but he died before the Legislature met, and the electorate will this month have its first opportunity of giving a verdict upon the policy of his successor, Sir William Hearst. The Legislature, which was dissolved last week, then contained 111 members, of whom 76 ranked as supporters of the Conservative Government, 30 were classed as Liberals, and two as delegates of the United Farmers, three seats being vacant. A notable feature of the coming contest is the fact that the Farmers are nominating 57 candidates, and the Labour party 20.

The official standard-bearer of the Liberals is Mr. H. Hartley Dewart, K.C., who was only recently elected leader of the Opposition, and was returned for South-West

Toronto at a by-election in August, 1916. Mr. James Simpson, one of the best-known Canadian Labour men, is a candidate in West York.

The situation is complicated by the fact that a Coalition Ministry is in office at Ottawa, and some Ontario Conservatives advocate coalition in the Provincial Legislature. No doubt in recognition of that feeling, Sir William Hearst, almost upon the eve of dissolution, has offered a representative of Labour a seat in the Cabinet.

* * *

Prohibition and Other Factors.

As to the burning question of continuing the strict Prohibition law now in force in the Province, the electors are to give the straight answer, "Yes" or "No," in the form of a referendum ballot cast at the same time as they elect the new Legislature. Moreover, both Liberal and Conservative leaders are pledged to a continuance of the Ontario Temperance Act.

From this distance it seems as if personal prejudices and local issues would exercise the deciding influence in most of the constituencies. So far we do not hear of any attempt to organise the soldiers' vote as a unit, or it might prove a deciding factor in many electoral districts. The war and administrative record of the Hearst Ministry is a good one; indeed, the personal position of the Premier seems to have been strengthened both inside and outside the Legislature since he succeeded his popular predecessor, the late Sir James Whitney, on October 2, 1914.

* * *

Wooden Houses.

The housing shortage in the Mother Country has directed wide attention to the wooden houses which are so common in Canada as a solution of the problem. In giving publicity to the possibilities in this direction, Mr. F. C. Wade, the Agent-General for British Columbia, is entitled to credit, for he has provided much useful information to the British Press regarding wooden houses. Mr. Wade has followed up this publicity by offering the Ministry of Health, on behalf of a Canadian timber firm, a sample wooden house, and this offer has been accepted. The main difficulty, of course, is not the building of such houses, but their shipment from British Columbia to this country. That is a matter for the Ministry of Shipping to arrange, in order to meet a pressing need.

As will be seen from the illustrations which we give in this issue, the type of wooden residence in Canada is by no means confined to the "mill-cut" or "frame house," which is, perhaps, more distinguished for its practical character than its beauty, but embraces a wide range of attractive homes. No cast-iron plan need be followed, but—as is pointed out in an article on another page—there is plenty of scope for the British architect and builder to express their individuality out of some of the beautiful timber obtainable from Canada.

* * *

Dalhousie's Centenary.

Dalhousie University, at Halifax, N.S., has been celebrating its centenary with a series of meetings remarkable for their enthusiasm and affection for Alma Mater. Dalhousie College was founded in 1821 by the ninth Earl of Dalhousie, then Governor of Nova Scotia, "for the education of youth in the higher branches of science and literature." The original endowment, it is interesting to recall, was £9,750 remaining over from the funds collected at Castine, in Maine, during the war of 1814. These were designated for "the foundation of a college or academy on the same plan and principle as that in Edinburgh," which should be "open to all occupations and sects of religion, restricted to such branches only as are applicable to our present state, and having the power to expand with the growth and improvement of our society." The building was begun in 1819, and the corner stone was laid by Lord Dalhousie on May 22, 1820. The Act incorporating the Governors became law on June 13, 1821. During the intervening years the traditions of Dalhousie have been finely maintained, and it has grown in reputation and influence.

Dalhousie, it should be noted, is not the oldest of Canada's universities. King's College, Windsor, was

founded in 1788, the University of New Brunswick in 1800, and McGill in 1820.

Beautiful Vancouver Island.

The beautiful scenery and climate of Vancouver Island have moved the Press correspondents accompanying the Prince of Wales to fresh outbursts of ecstasy. Mr. W. T. Massey, of the *Daily Telegraph*, describes how the Prince's trip from the mainland was "through enchanted island scenery, with smooth seas and cloudless skies, and a perfect view of the mountain ranges, with the snow-clad peak of Mount Baker, in the United States. His Royal Highness arrived just before sunset, and received the people's tribute while the heavens in the West were lighted up by a glorious blaze." The scene also appealed strongly to Mr. Douglas Newton, of the *Daily Chronicle*:—"One gets a feeling of glamour and romance all the way across the waters from the high, modern skyline of Vancouver's towering waterfront." Victoria he describes as "The city of Ruritania out of a kingdom of Anthony Hope's, taken in hand by a modern Canadian administration," and "A town with all the charm of fantasy, and all the modern improvements too."

Speaking of the great gathering in front of the Parliament Buildings, the *Times* correspondent says:—"The whole scene in this invigorating Pacific air and almost Eastern sunshine made a wonderful picture of simple joy and happiness and of relief from the tension and cares of war."

Western Real Estate.

Reports from various centres show a substantial hardening of realty values in inside property. The general manager of the Bank of Toronto, for instance, recently stated that it was impossible to buy inside property to-day in Vancouver such as a bank would desire for its main office, except at higher prices than had ever been quoted there. This condition, of course, does not apply to residential or outside property.

The price of farming land in the Winnipeg district is well maintained, and the influx of American farmers creates a steady demand both for improved and unimproved farm land, which ranged from \$25 an acre upwards, according to location and improvements.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or \$1. for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

FRANCIS.—On September 27, at a nursing home, Sydenham, to the wife of Edward T. Francis, B.Sc., Canadian Engineer—a son.
MORRISON.—At Montreal, on August 23, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Morrison, a son.
IVEN.—On September 23, at 95, Lyndhurst Avenue, Toronto, the wife of Major H. W. Niven, D.S.O., M.C.—a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN-BURROWS.—On September 12, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Valentine Richard, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hicks, British Columbia, to Alice Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late J. S. Burrows, of Atherton, Lancs., and of Mrs. Burrows, Cumberland House, Kensington. (Vancouver papers, please copy.)
MENZIES-TAGGART.—At Robertson Memorial Church, Vancouver, on September 29, William, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Menzies Leven, late of Mullies, Forres, to Ethel Letitia, daughter of the late George Taggart, Esq., Glasgow and Vancouver, and of Mrs. Taggart, 1,033, Cardero Street, Vancouver.

ROBERTSON-FINLAY.—On September 6, at St. Mary's Church, Comox, Que., by the Rev. Canon Stafford, assisted by the Rev. Henry Bancroft, Capt. G. Ross Robertson, M.C., 24th Bn., son of the late G. Ross Robertson, of Montreal, to Alice Mary, daughter of W. H. Fisher, of Montreal.

VERNON-UNDERHILL.—On August 27, at St. Paul's Church, Vancouver (B.C.), by the Rev. H. J. Underhill, M.A., Captain Mark Henry Vernon, R.N.W.M.F., Vancouver, to Sybil Mary, third daughter of F. T. Underhill, F.R.C.S., Ed., D.F.R., Vancouver.

DEATHS.

GARNETT.—On September 3, at Cowichan Bay, Vancouver Island, B.C., Charles Arthur Garnett, aged 79.

PATE.—At Brantwood Farm, Brantford, Ontario, on August 22, 1919, in his 63rd year, James Pate, late of Kinross-shire, and formerly of Leam-habour, Lanarkshire, eldest son of the late Andrew Pate.

REID.—On the 17th ult., James Reid, of 2,072, Mance Street, Montreal, beloved husband of Jennie Wright, and youngest son of the late David Reid, butcher, Edinburgh.

TRACER.—On Friday, September 26, at Marling Glen Cottage, Menstham, very suddenly after an operation, Gladys, wife of Maj.-Gen. F. E. Thacker, C.B., C.M.G., and youngest daughter of Mrs. Howland, 23, Hyde Park Place, London, W.2.

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates:—A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, 8s. for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

"ONE BIG UNION" DISOWNED.

The sympathetic strike at Winnipeg and the methods of the "One Big Union" were fully discussed at the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress at Hamilton last week. The report of the Executive Council declared:—

"The utility of the One Big Union methods should have been apparent from the beginning, founded as it was on force and intolerance of the chosen leaders of the Labour movement, repudiating the organisations from which they drew financial and numerical strength, preaching class hatred throughout the country and gambling the whole future on the success of sympathetic and national strikes."

A few Winnipeg delegates vigorously defended the strike and denounced Senator Robertson, Minister of Labour, and also the officers of the Congress for their failure to support the strike leaders (says a *Times* cablegram). When the vote was taken, the report of the Executive Council was adopted almost unanimously, and later a motion was enthusiastically carried that the "One Big Union" should never again be discussed in the Conference.

NEW P.E.I. CABINET.

The new Liberal Government of Prince Edward Island was sworn in at Charlottetown on Sept. 9 by the newly-appointed Lieutenant-Governor, his Honour Murdoch McKinnon.

The personnel is as follows:—Premier—Hon. J. H. Bell, K.C., Summerside. Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture—Hon. Walter M. Lea, Tryon. Commissioner of Public Works—Hon. Cyrus Crosby, Bonshaw. Attorney-General—Hon. J. J. Johnston, K.C., Charlottetown. Without Portfolio—Hons. Geo. E. Hughes, Charlottetown; Benj. Gallant, Bloomfield; Robert N. Cox, Morell; David McDonald, Glenfinnan; and Frederick J. Nash, Charlottetown.

Mr. C. G. Duffy, of Charlottetown, will be the new Speaker. The Premier (who represented East Prince in the Dominion Parliament for four years), and Messrs. Lea, Johnston, Hughes, Gallant and McDonald were in the House last session. Messrs. Crosby and Cox were previously in the Legislature. Mr. Nash, who is managing editor of the *Charlottetown Patriot*, was returned at the recent general election. This is the first time that the offices of Premier and Attorney-General have been held separately.

CARE OF WOMEN IMMIGRANTS.

The important subject of the emigration to Canada of British women workers was discussed in all its phases at a conference held in Ottawa last month, under the auspices of the Minister of Immigration and Colonisation. The conference, which was attended by representatives of all the national women's organisations in Canada, sat for three days.

As a result, a permanent council was formed, which will be known as the Canadian Council of Immigration of Women for Household Service. The council will be composed only of representatives of the national bodies, and a representative from each Province in which a hostel for the care of women immigrants is to be established. The Provincial Governments concerned will be asked to appoint these representatives.

The executive committee of the Women's Council will exercise control and supervision of women's hostels, and care for women immigrants during the transition period between their arrival and settlement.

CANADIAN AIRMAN'S DEATH IN ITALY.

Whilst en route for Rome and Cairo, a British aeroplane crashed and caught fire near Lake Bracciano, Italy (says a Reuter telegram, quoting an Italian journal). The pilot, Capt. C. H. Darley, was burned to death, and his brother, Capt. Charles Darley, was injured.

Capt. Cecil Hill Darley was a Toronto civil engineer, who saw long and distinguished service in the war. He joined the R.N.A.S. in 1916, won the D.S.C. and Bar to same, and the D.F.C., and attained acting rank of Major. Last July he was appointed to a permanent commission, with captain's rank, in the R.A.F.

"So far as I am concerned, I find conditions, both in crops and business, substantially improved in the West, and on the whole satisfactory," declared Mr. D. C. Macarow, general manager of the Merchants Bank of Canada, when in Calgary recently. "There will be no difficulty, in my opinion," stated Mr. Macarow, "in affording ample financial assistance towards moving this year's crop."

Lord Finlay, in a speech at Winnipeg, said: "Coming to Winnipeg has made me feel quite a young man again. There is something in the air of Winnipeg that reminds me of the air of Paris on a fine spring morning. There is a sort of elasticity about the air, and it is that quality that makes the air of Paris so intoxicating. If anyone in the Old Country feels a little dull he can't do better than I have done, and make as speedily as he can for Winnipeg."

AN OPEN LETTER

To Mr. Lloyd Harris.

SIR,—As it is certainly no part of my business to flatter anyone, I shall not be misunderstood if I say that you strike me as going very far to disprove the old saying that no man is indispensable. Institutions and countries would, no doubt, have got along somehow if such a person as Mr. Lloyd Harris had never lived. But I am strongly of opinion that certain institutions and certain countries would have got on less well without him. From a golf club to a Government Department it seems to me that, whenever any unusual problem has had to be solved in the Dominion, you have been called in as the one man who could be trusted to organise things and put them right.

That, at any rate, was the impression left on my mind by the response to the enquiries I made about you when I heard that you were heading a Canadian Trade Mission to London. You did excellent work in connection with the munitions which Canada sent to England in such surprising quantities, and your mission to Washington to prove to the United States that Canada could supply them with munitions better than they could supply themselves—about as delicate a job as the most accomplished of diplomats could wish to tackle—was the most pronounced success. You told the Government it was a tall order, but you would see what could be done about it, and when you proceed to see what can be done, it is a fairly safe prophecy that things will move.

Not only did you accomplish a great stroke of business for Canada while you were in the States, but you learned much that should stand Canada in excellent stead in the years to come. You saw with your own eyes what the United States were able to do with available capital to promote business for themselves, and you said, "Why should not Canada, with Government assistance, do likewise?" What the American manufacturer could do on his own, and with his own, the Canadian manufacturer might do if he had the credit of his Government behind him. The Canadian manufacturer gave proof of his quality during the war; why not afford him the opportunity of showing that he was equally capable in peace? You had an idea, and with you an idea means action. The result was your appointment as Chairman of the Trade Mission to London, the effect of whose work may be such that in the time to come Canada will have reason to apply to you the motto which is to be found on William Pitt's statue, "He made commerce to flourish by war." In a somewhat modified form those words may easily be made to fit your case. If Canada, in the first place, and the Empire in the second, take the line you map out for them, both will have to acknowledge that they owe it to the war, and to the insight, not wholly, but largely, of one man that the lessons it taught were not thrown away. I wish I could be as sure that we in the Old Country are ready to apply those lessons as I am that Canada will do so. Your appointment in itself is evidence that there is little need to urge the Dominion to "Wake up." On the contrary, she realises to the full the necessity of spurring other members of the British family to follow her example.

You came to us with two clearly defined planks in a platform intended to serve the ends at once of Empire and industry. The first would secure Canada a place in the many new markets of the world which the fortune of war opened up for the exploitation of enterprise; the second would make a reality of that oft-promulgated ideal of an interdependent and self-contained British Empire. This twin object is not a job for which the politician is constitutionally fitted. Where politics are, prejudice is bound to be. It is essentially the business man's job, and you are the business man *par excellence*. The trouble is that there is usually too much imagination about the mere politician, even when he is passably honest and public-spirited, and too little about the purely business man. Your great pull is that you have the gift of imagination and the ability to translate it into terms of practical busi-

ness. You know that the life blood of any State is trade, and that there can be no question of the interests of either Capital or Labour without trade. How well old Bacon put it in his inimitable "Essays," when, writing of Kings and Empires, he said, "For their merchants, they are *vena porta*, and if they flourish not, a kingdom may have good limbs, but will have empty veins, and flourish little."

It has always been a puzzle to me why the British people, who are credited with being among the most level-headed in the world, have been so slow to grasp the opportunities which their not too scrupulous adventurers in the past placed at their command for dealing with their not more scrupulous competitors in the present. It needed a world war to drive the truth into their heads, and while it is still there it seems to me a peculiarly fortunate thing that the Empire has at hand one so capable as yourself to turn it to practical account. Great Britain for long had her best customers, both actual and potential, in the Dominions and Dependencies of the Empire, and yet in obedience to the dictates of the so-called political economists, who were in most cases merely political vote snatchers, she deliberately threw herself into the arms of foreigners whose sole aim was to filch the plums from her orchard. No man has been more sinned against than Adam Smith—his teaching has been wholly perverted, and I venture to make the statement that if Adam Smith were alive to-day he would be an enthusiastic supporter of the policy you have come to London to carry through, to the advantage alike of your beloved Canada and the Empire of which it forms an essential and integral part. In the Press and on the platform I have for the last quarter of a century urged my fellow-countrymen to try to get a conception of the Empire, and it is a matter of satisfaction, to me at least, that you are insisting not upon the mere pounds, shillings and pence (or dollars and cents), but upon "a proper vision of what this League of Nations called the British Empire really is." So fatuous has been the view of some of our patriot-economists in recent years that they have gone the length of asserting that we hold the British Empire on sufferance, and have no right to adopt within it what every other nation, or collection of States, would do as a matter of course in its own interests. If the war has not disposed of that crowning absurdity, then the British people are victims of moral and economic neurasthenia. In that event we are fortunate in having at hand a specialist in Dr. Lloyd Harris, and the sooner similar practitioners are appointed to other parts of the Empire the better for the limbs and veins of the whole body.

You have already accomplished much in your Mission and may the best of good luck attend your further efforts. —I am, yours faithfully,

CARNEADES, Junr.

The following Open Letters have also appeared in CANADA:—*To the Prince of Wales, August 9; Sir Robert Borden, August 20; Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, September 20. Copies of these issues can be obtained from the publishers of CANADA.*

OBITUARY.

At Toronto: Mr. Ambrose K. Goodman (57), barrister; Mr. Charles Seymour Corysee (61), president of the Adams Furniture Co., Ltd.; Lt. Evan Price, D.S.O., M.C., as a result of wounds received near Amiens in March, 1918. At St. John: Rev. Sedgwick Alexander Bayley, At Halifax: Mr. James Hillis (80), president of Hillis and Sons, Ltd. At Kentville, N.S.: Mr. Frederic W. Gibson (46), of the Waverley House. At Vandreuil, P.Q.: Mr. J. R. Genin (59), founder of Genin, Trudeau and Co., Montreal. At Ottawa: Mr. Hiram Robertson (88), a leading lumberman. At Brockville: Mr. T. W. Dennis, an old resident. At London, Ont.: Mr. Robert J. Keir, a well-known commercial traveller; Mr. William Webster (90). At Winnipeg: Mr. Alexander B. Hargraft (58), a native of Cobourg, Ont., who was president of the Grain Exchange in 1904; Mr. Peter Whimster, Clerk of the Provincial Executive Council. At Nanaimo, B.C.: Mrs. M. A. Meakin (84), widow of Mr. John Meakin, the last survivor of the party of colonists who reached Nanaimo on the *Princess Royal* in 1854.

MARKETS FOR CANADIAN PRODUCE.

The Prospect of Live Stock Development.

On being interviewed at the Canadian Mission in London, Mr. Henry B. Thomson, late Food Controller for Canada, gave the following interesting particulars:—

Canadian Bacon.

In the year prior to the war—1913—Canada exported to England £890,000 worth of bacon. This was increased from year to year during the great struggle, until in 1918 the exports of bacon from Canada to Great Britain amounted to approximately £15,000,000; but the total imports into Great Britain during that year were over £90,000,000.

On interviewing the largest importers into this country the consensus of opinion was that the outlook for Canadian bacon

for the Canadian farmer to increase his production in this direction. In the year 1913 Great Britain imported approximately 31,000 cwt. In the year 1917 this amounted to over 209,000 cwt., and although there is a large local market to fill, the Canadian bee-keeper has a very prosperous outlook ahead of him for the domestic and export trade.

— * * —

CLAIM FOR INCREASED GRATUITY.

Sir Robert Borden's Reply to G.W.V.A.

Sir Robert Borden's attitude with regard to the claim for an increased War Service Gratuity is shown by two letters to Mr. C. G. MacNeil, Dominion Secretary-Treasurer of the G.W.V.A. In the first, dated August 27, he says:—

"The Government has given very careful consideration to the resolution of the G.W.V.A. passed on July 2 last, which urges upon the Government the immediate adoption of a system of bonus payments as the most satisfactory and effective means of re-establishing retired soldiers."

"The gratuity provided by the Order in Council of December last, is more liberal, I believe, than that granted by any other country. Its purpose was to give generous assistance during the period in which soldiers were re-establishing themselves in civil life."

"The announcement then made on behalf of the G.W.V.A. expressed the greatest satisfaction with the gratuity, and went so far as to say that the allowance was even more generous than had been anticipated."

"Apart from all this, however, the financial situation of the country is such as to preclude the Government from entertaining any proposal for a larger or further gratuity or bonus. The payments under the Order in Council of December last will run into £130,000,000. In addition, the expenditure under the provisions of the Land Settlement Act will amount to at least \$125,000,000. Besides this, there will be a heavy annual expenditure for some years to come by the D.S.C.R. in hospital treatment, vocational training, etc."

"In Sir Thomas White's Budget speech of June 5 last, it was pointed out that the interest on the national debt for the coming fiscal year will amount to \$115,000,000, and that for a century or more we must expect to pay from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000 annually for pensions. In addition to this, there is the ordinary expenditure required for the administration of public affairs, which usually cost \$125,000,000 or more."

"In addition, inevitable deficits in the operation of our railways and capital expenditure for the most modest extension of railway facilities will run into many millions every year. The country is thus face to face with a very serious financial situation, which will call for rigid economy and careful retrenchment."

"I hope that the officers and members of your association will realise that my colleagues and I much regret that the financial condition of the country has obliged us to reach the conclusion which I have indicated. You may be sure that it does not result from any lack of appreciation of the notable and glorious services which the soldiers of Canada have given in the war now victoriously concluded."

The Prime Minister's Suggestion.

On September 5 Sir Robert Borden wrote:—

"After my interview with the executive of the G.W.V.A. on Saturday last, I discussed the whole subject with my colleagues,



ON A HOG-BREEDING FARM IN THE WEST.

was most encouraging, and the only thing that was required was for the people of Canada to increase their production and their exports to Great Britain.

Canadian bacon at the present time is highly esteemed on this market. Countries which formerly exported to Great Britain will take some considerable time to rehabilitate their production, and if Canadians seize the opportunity there will not be much fear of any keen competition for a long time to come, provided Canada can ship in sufficient quantities.

The Ministry of Food officially state that Canadian mild-cured bacon has been a much better product than any received from elsewhere.

Eggs.

There is virtually an unlimited market for Canadian eggs. In the year 1913 Great Britain imported over 2½ millions (great hundreds) of eggs. Of this amount Canada supplied about 2,000 (great hundreds). In the year 1918, owing to the falling off of European shipments—principally from Russia—the imports of eggs into Great Britain dropped to about 2½ millions (great hundreds), of which amount Canada contributed 390,000 (great hundreds).

Now that the shipping facilities are improving, the importation of eggs into Great Britain would in all probability get back to the standard of 1913; so that Canada virtually has this enormous market before it. The Canadian hens, if they seize their opportunity, can fill Great Britain's wants by producing for shipment over 2½ billion eggs for the coming year (1920), and as the most they have done in the past amounted to 45,000,000 eggs, it will be admitted they will have their work cut out!

On interviewing the importers relative to Canadian eggs, the general opinion was found to be that those that are coming over are giving great satisfaction, and there is no reason why the quantity cannot with safety be enormously increased. The only complaint that can be made relative to the export shipments of eggs is bad packing. The greatest care should be taken to see that the packing of all Canadian export eggs should be brought up to the highest possible standard, so that they can arrive in an unbroken condition on the market.

Beef.

The exportation of frozen beef from Canada fluctuated considerably in the years preceding the war, and in 1914 dropped down as low as 8 cwt., but in 1917 it came up to 286,510 cwt. The approximate importation of frozen beef into the United Kingdom runs to about 5 million cwt.; therefore, it will readily be seen that Canada can multiply her exportation of frozen beef by 20 times before she can fill the import requirements of Great Britain alone, to say nothing of the possibilities of other markets in Europe.

Care should be taken as to the improvement in the quality, size and weight of the cattle in Canada, and arrangements for the steady and regular refrigerated shipping would improve the situation.

Honey.

The increased importations of honey into the United Kingdom have been very great, and there should be an opportunity



FAT CATTLE FOR SHIPMENT.

with the result that we still feel ourselves bound to adhere to the conclusions expressed in my letter of August 27 last

"The facts which, in the opinion of the Government, control our action in this matter, are available and can be verified, without the appointment of either a Committee of the House of Commons or of a Royal Commission. You will realise, I hope, that it would be undesirable to establish a Committee or appoint a Commission to enquire into facts which are within the knowledge of members of the Government. We are quite ready, however, to place all available information on the subject at the disposal of a committee to be named by your association. If such a committee be designated to me, I will see that it is put in touch with accredited representatives of the Departments of Finance, Militia and Defence, Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and of the Interior, which are those chiefly concerned with the matter in question. I trust that this suggestion may commend itself to the judgment of the executive committee."

THE PRINCE IN VANCOUVER ISLAND.

BEFORE the Prince of Wales left the mainland for his Farthest West visit to Victoria last week, a great ball was given in his honour at Vancouver in a large building used in winter for ice hockey matches, beautifully lit and decorated for the occasion (says the special correspondent of the *Times*). About a thousand couples danced without any crowding, besides which a further 9,000 or 10,000 looked on from the promenade and boxes. The Prince danced every dance, and the names of his 11 partners were duly recorded next day in the Vancouver newspapers, all of which agreed that the dance, like everything else connected with his stay in the city, easily surpassed anything of the kind known before.

The voyage on Tuesday, September 23, to Victoria, which is about as long as from Southampton to Havre, was one of the



A C.P.O.S. STEAMER EN ROUTE FROM VANCOUVER TO VICTORIA.

most delightful experiences of the whole tour (continues the same correspondent). After crossing the open waters of the bay, for the last three hours the steamer (the C.P.O.S. *Princess Alice*) wound its way through an archipelago of beautiful wooded islands over a sea like glass, flooded with glorious sunshine, and when it reached the harbour of Victoria we had a view of the town as full of charm as anything we have seen in the Dominion.

The seawall in front of the fine Parliament Buildings and the Empress Hotel—perhaps the most comfortable and well-appointed of all the caravanserais of the Canadian Pacific Railway—was outlined with long strings of pennants, red, white, and blue, behind which were rows upon rows of inhabitants all agog to see the Prince, the bright dresses worn by the women, with the scarlet tunics of the kilted guard of honour and the North-West Mounted Police, making a splendid show of variegated colour. In the evening the Parliament Buildings, the hotel, and the streets were charmingly illuminated, the reflection in the still water of the harbour doubling and greatly adding to the effect.

An immense gathering, including a big turnout of returned soldiers, naval cadets, Scouts, nurses, Daughters of the Empire, and also an assemblage of the whole of the school children of the city, welcomed the Prince at the Parliament Buildings on Wednesday. The North-West Mounted Police provided a picturesque escort, and all the leading men of the Province were present. In the course of his reply to the Provincial Address, read by the Premier (the Hon. John Oliver), his Royal Highness said:—

I have been deeply impressed by the enterprise, imagination, and statesmanship of the great men who drove the Transcontinental railroads through forest, prairie, and mountain and linked up the vast territory east of the Rocky Mountains with this ancient and loyal Colony on the Pacific slopes. British Columbia has thus been enabled to develop and expand her union with the historic Canadian Provinces of the East, and to make her influence strongly felt in the history of the Dominion. I know well that in the future, as in the past, the weight of that influence will always be cast for the unity of Canada and of the whole British Commonwealth.

The Prince later invested with their decorations a number of ex-soldiers and relatives of the fallen, and was cheered continually by the crowds. His Royal Highness afterwards laid the foundation-stone of the long-postponed memorial to Queen Victoria, and then entered the Parliament Buildings, where an endless procession of the general public passed before him.

Through miles of sheltered gardens bursting with roses, dahlias, stocks, sweet peas, hollyhocks, and geraniums in full

bloom, and beneath apple trees laden with golden apples, and maples reddening in the crisp still autumn machine (writes *Reuter's* correspondent) the Prince of Wales on Thursday proceeded to Esquimalt Dockyard overlooking the calm water of the bay, where he inspected the workshops and a fine gathering of cadets of the Royal Naval College of Canada, by whom he was cheerfully greeted. In the course of a speech, the Prince referred to the valuable services rendered by the Canadian Naval Cadets in the Great War, despite the shortness of the period since the training of men as officers for the Navy had been begun in this country.

The Prince travelled over 300 miles through Vancouver Island on Thursday, stopping at seven towns. His special did not return to Victoria until one o'clock on Friday morning (writes the special correspondent of the *Daily Express*).

Although tired after one of the most strenuous days of the tour, he enjoyed every minute of the time. He had his first ride on a railway engine during the return journey, and stood beside the driver for the greater part of the way watching his manipulation of the "dirigible" searchlight, the only one of the kind in the world, which illuminates the line ahead in a new and effective way.

The Prince inspected returned soldiers at Duncan, and spent an hour at Qualicum, visiting the military hospital and shaking hands with many residents, including Hindu workmen. He left the train at Courtenay, and motored to Comox, where ranchers and pioneer settlers, who had travelled many miles assembled in their motor-cars to greet the Prince.

One woman attempted to win a bet by kissing him, but a strong-armed policeman intervened just in time to prevent her winning.

At the Courtenay Agricultural Grounds three prominent chiefs—Joe Nimmo, of the Comox tribe; Billy Assoo, of the Cape Mudge reservation; and John Prossica, son of the aged chief of the Campbell River Indians—did homage. At the Courtenay River the Prince's train halted to enable him to see the steel-head salmon passing to the spawning grounds like an army in close formation. He was greatly interested in the Comox land settlement, where over a hundred returned soldiers are reclaiming an area of "stump-land," on a co-operative basis, blasting and burning the remains of gigantic trees.

During the return journey to Victoria the Prince was informed that an impromptu dance had been arranged at Qualicum Hospital in his honour. He instantly announced his intention of stopping. During his 45 minutes' stay he danced with nearly all the nurses and a number of other ladies.

On Friday his Royal Highness attended water sports in the



THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS AT VICTORIA, B.C.

environs of Victoria, watching Indian canoe races and a swimming competition.

On Sunday the Prince attended church in Victoria, and left at midnight for the mainland on his return journey.

The Prince of Wales has expressed the desire to be associated with the \$50,000 prize which is being offered by Mr. Norman Yarrow, the prominent Victoria shipbuilder (Yarrows, Ltd.), for the first non-stop flight across the Pacific from Vancouver to Japan. The prize will now be known as the Prince of Wales's prize.

It is officially announced from Victoria that the Prince of Wales will leave Ottawa for Washington on November 10.

THE ROYAL CLUB AT NORFOLK HOUSE To be Re-opened for Five Months.

The Norfolk House Club is now closed. It has, however, been brought to the notice of the House Committee that a large number of Dominion ladies are still resident in this country. It is therefore proposed to reopen the Club on November 3 for five months, charging a subscription of two guineas for each member for that time.

The Duchess of Norfolk has consented to allow Norfolk House to be used for this period without rent, the Club only paying a part of the rates and taxes. It is estimated that the total sum required for running the Club for the five months is ap-



THE PRINCE OF WALES FISHING ON LAKE NIPIGON.

Photograph: Canadian Pacific Railway.

proximately £2,500. It is therefore necessary to obtain 1,225 members at a minimum subscription of £2 2s.

In addition to the ladies, it is proposed to elect a certain number of men on the same terms. Those desirous of becoming a member should send an intimation to the secretary before October 15, enclosing a cheque for the subscription. Cheques should be made payable to the "Secretary, Royal Club." If sufficient money is not forthcoming, and the Club is not opened, the subscription will be returned to the subscriber's bank.

— * * —

Replying to a question in the Belgian Chamber last week, the Minister of the Interior stated that, in concert with the British authorities, it had been judged desirable to keep the Cloth Market, Cathedral, and adjacent houses at Ypres in their present state, and that steps had been taken to preserve them from vandalism. The Minister added that these ruins would constitute a place of pilgrimage, whither the Allies could come to evoke the memory of their countrymen who had fallen while striving to keep inviolate a shred of Belgian soil.



SOME OF THE PRINCE'S PARTY ON LAKE NIPIGON.

Photograph: Canadian Pacific Railway.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

A Britisher.

"What does it mean to be a Britisher, as the Prince understands it? No more and no less than to be decent and 'white' in the world of men, to be a devotee of the square deal, to be fine in thought and in act, to 'play the game' according to the rules, to be a despiser of guile and cant and lies, and to follow duty to the world's end. That is the spirit of the best English public schools, of the British Army, and the Royal Navy. It is the spirit of the Royal Family of Windsor, and the Prince is the product of that splendid tradition."—*Toronto Times*

The Loyalty of French Canada.

"Our future King knows perfectly well that so long as we remain faithful to the traditions and customs bequeathed to us by our ancestors, so long the British Crown will be assured our loyalty and our support. It will only be when, for one cause or another, we reject the lessons of our national history that there will be reason to fear insubordination and revolt. In other words those who are not guilty of treason to their forefathers are far from being traitors to their kings. It is a point that our Francophobe neighbours should not lose sight of."—*La Presse*.

Canada Needs Quebec.

"Canada needs Quebec—needs the sanity and sobriety of her counsels as much as her wealth of forest and stream and mine and soil. The statesmanship which fails to utilise all these assets in Canada's impending difficulties is weak and short-sighted, or worse. Apart from her firebrands, whose influence has weakened greatly the last couple of years, Quebec is not exorbitant in her desires. Her people are proud and sensitive and very susceptible to real or fancied slights even from sources which should be negligible. We must have regard for these susceptibilities and consider carefully the conditions upon which they are based and the demands that thence arise. French-Canadians are entitled to generous treatment both as fellow-citizens and as a minority in a British country under a flag which stands always for tolerance and fair play. Their views are entitled to respect and their constitutional privileges demand not only justice, but generosity and friendly conciliation. The alternative is up to the rest of Canada whether Quebec shall be a liability or an asset, a problem or a partner; whether it shall become a clog in the gears or more power in the motor of this great Dominion."—*Montreal Star*.

The Effect of Strikes.

"No one wants to deny Labour the right to better its conditions by means of legitimate strikes, but it is apparent to all that the present general programme of strikes is not improving but rather aggravating the position of the wage earners and at the same time imposing an intolerable burden on the rest of the community. One writer very aptly compares the efforts of Labour to the attempt of a man to lift himself by his bootstraps. In the circumstances they are about as futile. Everybody talks of the high cost of living, when it is in some measure due to the high cost of strikes. The more Labour strikes there are, the higher is bound to go the cost of living because not only do the higher wages and shorter hours which are demanded in most cases of striking necessitate increased prices to the consumer, but production is lessened by the extent of the strike. Labour ignores the peculiar conditions of the time. This is not a time for strikes, but a time for work: it is not a time for shorter hours, but for every effort toward the increase in production which Labour as much as any other section of the community requires."—*Ottawa Journal*.

Sir H. B. Ames.

"Sir Herbert Ames will act as one of the financial experts attached to the headquarters staff of the League of Nations. Sir Herbert, further than that he owes this position to the friendship of Sir Robert Borden, appears to be qualified to fill it. One thing which will not stand in the way of the execution of his new functions is his knowledge of the French language. Of American origin and educated in the United States, Sir Herbert many years ago realised the utility of the French language in Canada and in the world of business. He accordingly learned the language, and he speaks it well, and that will never prejudice him. An Imperialist at heart, he holds on the subject of Canada's relations with London ideas altogether detestable to Nationalists, to a majority of French-Canadians, and to an increasing number of Anglo-Canadians. That, however, has not prevented him from appreciating realities in the domain of the two languages, and with him will disappear from the Canadian Parliament one of the rare English-speaking members who are able to understand and speak the language of one-fourth the number of his fellow-members and of one-third of the electors of the country."—*Le Devoir*.

WOODEN HOUSES FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

The Quickest Solution of the Housing Problem

TODAY there are over 60,000 houses empty in London. In the year 1903, there were 15,791, yet we are told on every hand that the shortage in housing accommodation is acute. What is the reason of this? It can only be attributed to the obsolete, inconvenient, and economically unworkable plan and construction of the present London house.

On the basic principle of the present great reconstruction in the world that "old things have passed away and all things have become new," we must look for a more speedy and practical solution of the present difficulty than by continuing to build the rows of uninteresting, badly-arranged brick houses that one sees in most of our large cities. The prompt solution of the trouble is houses built of wood.

Judging from the Press, the general impression seems to be that a house of this nature is a sort of rabbit hutch or up-

The architects of G. ... homes tried and adapted in other countries. As I ... attended that civil ... five years, the architects and engineers of Great B ... took further heed to ... ences of other countries even if they see ...

THE COMMERCIAL WAR

Mr. H. B. Thomson at Bristol

Mr. H. B. Thomson, of the Canadian Mission in London, gave an address last week at a luncheon of the Rotary Club in Bristol, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. Gardner.

Mr. Thomson, besides showing what Canada has done during the war, said the commercial war would be a harder task to tackle for the British Empire as a whole than the fighting Flanders. The lessons of the late war had to be carried over into commercial warfare, and these were unity of action and co-ordination of effort. We were not as well prepared for the commercial warfare as for the other, and it was more difficult to get people to put their shoulders to the wheel. Individual effort was essential in all parts of the Empire. They were willing to bear their share of the development of the Empire, and had developed inland transportation. They had also gone into the shipping problem, but were looking to the United Kingdom for a lead in shipping. He emphasised the necessity



A PRETTY HOUSE ON A FRUIT RANCH NEAR VERNON.

turned packing case or Army hut. Anyone who has visited Canada, and seen the well-planned, economically worked, comfortable and cheerful residences constructed of wood will at once appreciate the absurdity and fallacy of these ideas.

Some have gone so far as to say that owing to climatic reasons houses built of wood are not suitable for this country. A properly constructed wooden house, plastered in the ordinary way on the inside, is just as warm and comfortable as any more solid structure of stone or brick, and the rigours of the winter climate in many parts of Canada have no terrors for the people on the score of comfortable homes.

A steam-heated Canadian house, with an open fireplace, where, for cheerful reasons, wood or coal fires can be burned, is far more comfortable than the average English house, with the small, smoky coal grate, where one can roast one's front whilst one's back is shivering in the Arctic atmosphere of the room.

In building groups of wooden houses central heating can easily be established, and an enormous economy in coal could thus be effected.

One amusing reason assigned by a prominent person was as follows:—"Oh, yes, they certainly have to build houses of wood in Canada, as they have no stone or brick." This, to the average Canadian, is more than amusing. Another reason assigned is that a house built of wood is difficult to paint. It is unnecessary to say this difficulty can easily be got over. The question of the durability of a wooden house has also been brought up, but looking around England one can see wooden structures dating from the time of Elizabeth and further back. The evidence thus confronts those who wish to prove the durability of this class of structure. A properly constructed, well-taken-care-of house built of wood, will last at any rate 100 years, and will always be a far more cheerful and comfortable home and less expensive than the present method of building in this country.

For artistic effect, economy and comfort those who have experienced living in well-constructed Canadian houses built of wood can readily testify to their suitability for the British Isles. The Eastern Canadian hard woods are well fitted for flooring and panelling, and the far-famed Douglas fir and cedar of British Columbia cannot be excelled for the outside work, also supplying the durable, light and serviceable cedar shingles for the roofs. Those who have seen the beautifully-finished and grained panelling of the Douglas fir and cedar for interior decorations all testify to its suitability for inside lining, finishing and decorative purposes.



A TYPICAL HOUSE IN FORT ROUGE, WINNIPEG'S "WEST END."

of a united Imperial effort if we were going to win the commercial war, and said the Dominions were looking to this country for leadership. There must be a co-ordination of effort, as in the late war. If there was not, the Empire would fall to pieces.

Mr. Thomson said he did not feel at all pessimistic, but the great thing was to get people to realise the situation. The sooner we faced the situation, the sooner we would win; but we had to wake up quickly, because the quicker we were in doing it the easier it would be. We had every other country in the world as competitors, and we would have to trade with Germany and let Germany trade in order to get the indemnities. It was useless not to face the fact that Germany was going to be a competitor, and every other country in the world was going to be a competitor. It was useless to talk of pre-war conditions, as we had to face new conditions commercially and otherwise. The things to realise were that business men had to initiate things—make up their minds what they wanted, and get after it.

All must, urged Mr. Thomson, think in terms of Empire. We must have a real policy of Imperial development, and a real shipping policy. We had to develop a big Imperial shipping policy. Our shipping domination helped us to win the war, and there should be Government guidance or control whereby our ships should be kept trading Imperially. We could only build up our great scattered Empire by a thoroughly sound and sane

shipping policy. We had also to have an Imperial trade policy on a definite plan. He suggested the value of the circulation of a digest of the report of the Dominions Trade Commission, which was a stock-taking of the British Empire, showing what each was fitted to manufacture or produce. Everyone could do his bit in the development of the Empire, and the sooner it was done the better and the surer we should be of winning the great commercial war which everyone realised the Empire was facing.

Mr. Gerald Fox, in seconding a vote of thanks (proposed by Mr. Sidney Cox) to Mr. Thomson, said while they did not perhaps hold with the idea of boycotting Germany, they could look round before buying from their former enemies and see if they could get the same goods in the British Empire.

AMENDED GRAZING LAWS.

Changes in the regulations regarding grazing leases, which are of particular interest to people in Western Canada, are announced by the Department of the Interior at Ottawa.

These changes are in part measure consequent upon the recent severe drought in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Possessors of small herds of cattle in the affected districts sought permission to move to lands further north, where better grazing conditions obtained.

The regulations have therefore been amended to permit of



A WORKMAN'S COTTAGE AT GRAND FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND.
Belonging to The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co.

this, but always subject to the proviso that such amendments in favour of ranchers must not in any way be allowed to interfere with any subsequent movement to settle farmers on lands found suitable for agricultural purposes.

The northern lands to which many of the ranchers have moved are highly suitable for grazing purposes, but not adapted to ordinary purposes of agriculture.

ADVICE ABOUT GOING TO CANADA.

Commissioner Lamb, head of the Migration Department of the Salvation Army, says, in an interview in the *War Cry*:—"The Dominion of Canada offers many advantages to those who propose making a fresh start in a new country. Canada has progressed remarkably since my first visit nearly twenty years ago, but she is only at the beginning of her career as a nation. It might be said that Canada was in the scaffolding stages of her prosperity. To a certain extent the pioneering work has been done—although there are yet thousands upon thousands of square miles unexplored, and even unexplored territory, and the work of internal development is proceeding apace.

"My advice to men thinking of going to Canada is that they should not be hide-bound by the traditions of one trade. They should be prepared to take the first job offered, and do it well, for it is by the way he shapes at his work that Canadians estimate the capacity of the new-comer, not by written testimonials or references."

Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta Governments are taking part in a Federal investigation on the high cost of living, particularly where the textile and boot and shoe industries are concerned.

Canada's immigration in future will consist of physically and mentally sound Britishers, said Mr. J. Obed Smith, the Dominion Immigration Commissioner, at a luncheon of the Canadian Club at Vancouver. He assured his audience that the influx would be controlled by the Dominion Government, and would not begin for a year or two yet—certainly not until the Canadian veterans had had every opportunity to be fully re-established.

SHIPPING NOTES.

(From our Montreal Correspondent.)

The development of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine promises to add considerably to the activities of the ports of Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., during the coming winter. "We will keep St. John and Halifax pretty busy during the winter," said Mr. D. O. Woods, traffic manager, "as we intend to exclusively use Canadian ports for Canada's commerce carriers. With the additions being made to the C.G.M.M. fleet of freighters, we shall have between 26 and 30 ships of from 3,600 to 8,100 tons which have never before been in the Canadian mercantile service. Berthing space will be arranged for these vessels at the two Canadian Atlantic ports, and their sailings will be pretty wide, including Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Avonmouth, Buenos Aires, the West Indies, Cuba, Newfoundland, and other intermediate ports. There will also be a service to Australia and New Zealand, the first vessel being the *Canadian Raider*, 5,100 tons. It is expected eventually to make this a monthly service from Vancouver, and the fleet is expected to be delivered early in December, while six more will follow monthly afterwards, several of them of even larger size."

The Newfoundland service of the C.G.M.M. was to be inaugurated on September 30 by the sailing of the *Canadian Volunteer*, 3,400 tons, from Montreal, and there will be seven sailings from this port before the navigation season closes. At present the only service to Newfoundland is a fortnightly one under Government contract, for which U.S. Shipping Board boats coming down from the Great Lakes are chartered by the Gulf of St. Lawrence Trading Company.

The *Canadian Signaller* is the latest addition to the C.G.M.M. fleet to reach Montreal from Collingwood, Ont. She is a vessel of 3,750 tons d.w., built by the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company.

The rival efforts which have been made for some time past as between Sydney and Louisburg, N.S., for the establishment of a dry dock appear likely to culminate in the success of the latter port. It has just been announced by Mr. J. W. Maddin, K.C. and ex-M.P., Sydney, one of the incorporators of the Louisburg Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, that work will be started on a five-million-dollar dry dock for Louisburg Harbour by the beginning of next year. Plans and specifications have been placed before the Federal Government for approval, and the signing of a subsidy contract by Ottawa is now being awaited. Mr. Maddin has secured the assistance of English capital.

Mr. John Furness, manager of the Furness Withy Company at Halifax, N.S., in answer to a question as to the prospect of finding a market for the Annapolis Valley apple crop—which is a good one this year—stated that there would be no shortage of ships. "The Furness Line from now on," he said, "will be able to handle 30,000 barrels a week. During September there will be three sailings for London, three for Liverpool, one for Manchester, and one for Glasgow, the first shipment being September 10. The only factor that may interfere with overseas delivery is the labour situation in Great Britain." The freight to London, Mr. Furness added, would be \$3 per barrel, and it would not be required in advance. He was satisfied that with the plentiful money now enjoyed by the working classes in Britain, it would not be difficult to dispose of these apple shipments.

The recent release of the Dominion Coal Company's steamer *Wahana* for the St. Lawrence traffic is already exercising a favourable effect on the Montreal coal situation. It was recently stated by one of the officials that already more coal has been brought to Montreal this season than during the entire season last year, though it is by no means up to pre-war deliveries: in fact, it is only about 25 per cent. so far. There are still two coal-carrying vessels of 11,000 tons held by the Imperial Government.

The announcement that the Norwegian-American Line will be operated in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services has caused great interest among shippers in Montreal, and it is at present understood that it is the intention of the company to make Montreal the Canadian port of call in the summer, and St. John, N.B., the winter port. The *Ravenfjord* is expected to arrive here about October 20.

The Canadian-Australian Royal Mail Steamship Line announce the resumption of the sailings of their steamships between Vancouver and Australia. The s.s. *Niagara* was to leave Vancouver on September 16, and the *Makura* on September 23.

The Canadian Robert Dollar Line have purchased, and are putting into service, a new steel steamer which will be added to the British Columbia and Puget Sound-Orient run. This vessel is at present registered as the *War Melody*, and is 10,800 tons d.w. It was built by Harland & Wolff, Belfast.

A CANADIAN ARCADY:

"And on the hills the golden rod,
And the aster in the wood,
And the yellow sunflower by the stream,
In autumn glory stood."

EARLY in September I motored a whole day through Norfolk County, in Southern Ontario, in order that I might get an idea of a section of the country into which a superior class of English settler will presently be invited to emigrate.

Having but recently come from England, I find myself looking at Canada and Canadian life with the eyes of an Englishman. Throughout all this day's journeying, therefore, it seemed that I might have been passing through a part of Kent, or Derbyshire, or the North Riding of York, as those places must have appeared a few hundred years ago. The roads were rough, and there were no hedges. The cottages and homesteads I saw had none of the signs of hallowed age. There were no hollyhocks or English ivy, and there were no "rows of English poplars against an English sky." But under a

General and intensive farming is indicated; the staple industry of the county, although dairying and hog raising are both profitable and popular.

At all points where we stopped to ask questions, the tenants who are working the various properties reported good crops and profitable prices at the near-by markets. One man had grown two acres of strawberries. From half an acre of this he had sold 200,000 plants at £1 a thousand, and he had then disposed of the remaining acre and a half of berries for a price approximating £400. His work, he said, cost him about 20 per cent. of his gross receipts. The returns from cucumbers range between £30 to £10 an acre, and as the Heantz Company has a pickling plant at Forestville, almost in the centre of the county, none of these people had far to go for their market. Corn is grown to a considerable extent, and while the average Englishman has little or no use for the product in England, he will find it profitable, here, both to sell and to use as food for his cattle. This crop, when I saw it, was ready for cutting, and in some cases it was already cut. Standing, the leaves



"NO HEDGES, NO HOLLYHOCKS, BUT WITH A BEAUTY ALL ITS OWN."

softly brilliant, autumn sunlight there lay a land which honest, careful, English hands could make a part of England in all appearance within the space of a few short years.

A century or so ago a few Englishmen came into Norfolk County with the intention of hewing homes for themselves out of the virgin forests. Theirs was a herculean task in each instance. First, there was a log cabin to be built, and then the stockade to surround it and keep out parties of marauding Indians. Before maize could be grown or crops of any sort planted, trees had to be cut and the stumps pulled out of the ground. By each man, as he worked with axe or spade, lay a rifle, close to his hand. His home was built with infinite toil, and infinite anxiety.

The English settler who comes to Norfolk County in 1920 will find things vastly different. The land has been well cleared and lies ready for the planting of any sort of produce that can be grown in Canada. A sufficient amount of the original forest growth has been left standing to retain a natural moisture, and obviate the necessity of forced irrigation. There are roads, and churches, and schools, and post-offices, telephones and telegraphic facilities, markets and electric railways, and last but not least natural gas for lighting, heating and cooking. And—need I add?—the last of the scalp-hunting Indians has long since departed to the Happy Hunting Grounds. A small calibre rifle may be kept for the woodchuck, the fox, or the pestiferous crow, and a shotgun for quail and duck, but apart from the purposes of sport, the firearm has completely lost its usefulness.

Within this county of the English name lie unparalleled opportunities for the Englishman who would start life afresh. No soil in any Arcady held greater potentialities for the production of the necessities of life, inasmuch as it is a sandy loam containing a large percentage of lime, which is a valuable asset in fixing and holding fertilisers, as well as rendering them available for plant food. The Niagara district is famous the world over in fruit production, and in this alone lie boundless possibilities. During the course of the day I saw many new orchards growing up among the parks of older, fruit-bearing trees. The communities near the town of Simcoe are vastly interested in tobacco growing, and the acres upon acres of thick-clustered, high green leaves which lay upon either side of our road set us to thinking upon the profits accruing to the growers at the present price of two shillings a pound.

were drooping and ruddy from having been touched with early frost. And where it was stooked, in many places, great yellow pumpkins gleamed among the stubble, making one think of Hallowe'en and of the cheerful grate-fires of autumn.

In every orchard the apple-trees were so heavy with fruit that their branches were propped to keep them from breaking. Rugged snake fences, which in their rustic way are quite as attractive as the English hedges, lined both sides of our road. Frost-touched maples hung scarlet banners at the edge of every wood, and the serrated tops of pine trees etched many a skyline. The wooded hollows tempted us with their lure of nuts—and surely every attic in the country has its store of "hickories" and walnuts, and butternuts and chestnuts. Our ribbon of road was flanked with many colours—the yellow of golden-rod, the blue of cornflower, the dark, dark red of salvia, and the magenta of the purple aster. It was a day of perfect Canadian autumn weather, and the smell of clover and of sweet-grass hung in the air as heavy as cathedral incense.

Most of these farms, I understand, are to be sold at prices but little higher than the cost of raw prairie land in the Western Provinces. One we saw comprised a hundred acres of cleared land, a small house and a barn—the whole being enclosed and sub-divided by good, clean fences. The entire farm is to be disposed of for £600. Adjacent to this property is another which is now owned by a young Englishman, who came out to Canada about six years ago. He commenced by working, as a hired labourer, for the former owner. Enterprise and a certain amount of frugality enabled him, last year, to purchase the farm for himself.

The whole countryside seemed full of little stories of human interest. One concerned a former rancher in the Western States who has now given up his cattle-lands to become a gentleman farmer. His white house, among the green trees upon a knoll, was of Colonial architecture, and his well-tilled fields and verdant woods stretched far upon either hand. Two nieces live with him, and when they ride their Western ponies to the nearby village for mail or supplies, and dismount, they "tie their ponies to the ground," cow-country fashion, by simply dropping their reins over the horses' heads. Another story concerns a man called Place—and his home, of course, is spoken of as Place's place. Before he engaged in farming he had been a millwright, earning good wages, but the lure of the land and of being master of his own fate induced him to for-

sake the city. I remember him particularly for the reason that we drove our car through his property to the foot of a ridge that lay behind. Along the base of the ridge lay a melon-patch—"Hearts of Gold" melons. For once I gorged upon a fruit that city restaurants charge almost prohibitive prices for. We sat upon the running-board of the car and ate dozens of them, while locusts sang to us from the wooded, sunny heights of the ridge.

Norfolk County, Ontario, some day, perhaps, I may visit you again, and admire your English hedges and your ivy, your hollyhocks and your poplars, and your gabled cottages with latticed windows tucked high beneath the eaves—and look back upon the time when you were a country in the rough!

— * * —

"CANADA" IN THE HOSPITALS. Canadian Red Cross Visitor's Tribute.

A Canadian Red Cross visitor writes:—

"All my 'Canadian soldiers in hospital' have returned home to Canada. During all these terrible years of war the wounded men have looked forward to your kind gift as a gleam of sunshine. I am sure if you could have seen the radiant

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.—(Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 14): Temp. Maj. H. T. Goodove, C.A.P.C. (Graded for pay under S.P., Cl. 22): Temp. Capt. H. J. Beard, C.A.P.C.

D.A.D. of S. and T.—Temp. Capt. V. H. Graham, C.A.S.C. and Temp. Maj. (Dec. 22, 1918).

C.M.G.C.—T/Lt. A. W. Beament to be Adj. (June 21 to Aug. 29, 1919).

NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT.—T/Lt. L. W. G. Meikle to be act. Capt. while empd. as Adj.

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—T/Maj. E. C. Weyman to be T/Lt.-Col.

2ND CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.—T/Capt. A. G. Peace relinquishes his commn. in the O.M.F. of C. on appt. to a permanent commn. in the R.A.F.

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.—T/Lt. (act. Capt.) H. C. Hill relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—T/Capt. (act. Lt.-Col.) D. McGugan, O.B.E., M.C., relinquishes act. rank of act. Lt.-Col. while spec. empd., and reverts to the act. rank of Maj.

ALBERTA REGIMENT.—T/Lt. (act. Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr.) J. Millington M.C. to be Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.—T/Capt. (act. Maj.) A. Wrightson, M.C., to be T/Maj.



PART OF A FUTURE NORFOLK FRUIT RANCH.

smiles of happiness which your most interesting paper brought to the wounded men in hospital, and the eagerness with which they welcomed your most kind and thoughtful gifts, you would have realised the kindness and thoughtfulness of your most kind act in sending a copy of *Canada* to each C.R.C.S. visitor for distribution among the sick and wounded Canadian soldiers in the respective hospitals visited. In the name of my 'Canadian boys' and myself, I thank you most sincerely and heartily for your generosity and kindness all these sad, weary five years."

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

The Grenadier Guards band, under Capt. Albert Williams, arrived at Liverpool from their Canadian tour last Saturday morning, in the White Star Dominion liner *Canada*.

Lt.-Col. Blaycock, the Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society Overseas, acting in accordance with the high traditions of the Society, on the outbreak of the railway strike immediately stopped the sale of motor vehicles advertised for last Monday, and placed them at the disposal of the Government for transport purposes.

A curious feature of the recent opening of the Porcupine Reserve, Manitoba, for soldier settlement was the method of allotment of lands. The selection of lands by the intending settlers was arranged by the casting of lots, it being the first occasion in which drawing for entry has been adopted in connection with Dominion land in Canada. The system worked very smoothly.

Senator Nicholls informed the Senate that, while it appeared that the new Commons' Chamber would be ready for occupation next session, the work on the Senate Chamber was not being pressed so rapidly, and, unless every effort was made, the Senate would have to be satisfied with accommodation in one of the committee rooms in the new Parliament Buildings next session.

C.A.S.C.—T/Lt. D. W. A. Roberts to be act. Capt. while empd. as Adj. H.Q., C.C.M.T. Column. (Mar. 18 to Aug. 15, 1919.)

C.A.M.C.—T/Capt. (act. Maj.) A. J. Lomas to be T/Maj. T/Lt.-Col. F. C. Bell, C.M.G., to be T/Col. T/Maj. F. V. Woodbury to be T/Lt.-Col.

GENERAL LIST.—T/Capt. (act. Maj.) D. Drummond to be T/Maj.

RETIREMENTS IN BRITISH ISLES.—T/Lt. A. Thomson, M.M., N.B.; T/Maj. J. Ross, D.S.O., 1st C. Ont.; T/Capt. E. R. Williams, Man.; T/Lt. S. C. Burt and L. C. Douthwaite, B.C.

T/Lt. G. H. Savage, C.F.C., T/Lt. R. Coulson, C.A.S.C.; T/Capt. C. R. Worthington, C.A.M.C.; H/Capt. O. A. Minns, H/Capt. W. E. W. Holt-White, and H/Maj. J. K. Lawson, Gen. List; T/Lt. H. C. Hill, W. Ont.; T/Maj. G. H. Davis, Man.; T/Capt. H. H. Humphries, M.B.E., and W. A. Allen, C.A.S.C.

T/Lt. L. J. Bettison, Art.; T/Maj. A. W. Board, M.M.; T/Lt. F. B. Fairbrother, J. S. Leigh, and E. S. Dawson, 1st C. Ont.; T/Maj. A. F. Mullins, Sask.; T/Capt. W. Romeril, Alta.; T/Lt. R. M. Roberts and A. J. Julier, B.C.; T/Lt.-Col. W. M. Balfour, D.S.O., C.M.G.C.; T/Lt.-Col. D. B. Campbell, M.B.E., and T/Capt. T. N. West, C.F.C.; T/Lt. C. A. Paborn, C.A.S.C.

T/Maj. H. J. Williamson, H/Capt. and Q.M. J. A. Brook, H/Lt. and Q.M. W. T. McCree, C.A.M.C.; T/Capt. A. A. Peebles, Postal Corps.

Royal Canadian Navy

LIEUTS.—R. W. Wood to H.27 (Sept. 24) and H. E. Reid to *Titania* (Sept. 26). **SUB. LIEUT.**—M. A. Wood to *Vivid*, add. (Sept. 24).

— * * —

Many representations have been made to the Dominion Government to grant an amnesty to defaulters under the Military Service Act, and the question was brought before the caucus of the Unionist Party last week (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*). Feeling was almost unanimous that there should be no amnesty, and that any defaulters still to be rounded up should pay the penalty of the law.

Canadian officers retiring in Great Britain are urged to join the United Kingdom Branch of the GREAT WAR VETERANS' ASSOCIATION (OF CANADA).—Apply R. W. TROWSDALE, Secretary, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Sir Robert Borden's health is giving some anxiety (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). Sir Robert is suffering from nervous exhaustion, and owing to rheumatism which followed influenza he does not sleep well. A long rest is absolutely imperative, and he will go south immediately.

It is understood (says a *Times* cable from Toronto) that Sir George Perley has placed his resignation of the High Commissionership for Canada at the disposal of the Government. When it is possible



BRIG.-GEN. A. E. ROSS, C.B., C.M.G.

to agree upon a successor he will return to Canada.

The Archbishop of York will address a meeting of the Archbishops' Western Canada Fund in Teesside on October 13.

Brig.-General A. E. Ross has been taken into the Ontario Cabinet as a Minister without portfolio. It is understood that he will be appointed to the projected Ministry of Health.

At the Ontario Provincial Election in 1914, General Ross, standing for Kingston in the Conservative interest, was returned by a majority of 1,468. He had a distinguished military career in France, becoming the Director of Canadian Medical Services there. He was awarded the C.M.G. in January, 1916, and the C.B. in June, 1918. He was offered a high position in the Imperial Medical Service, but elected to remain with the Canadian Corps.

Among the departures for Canada by the C.P.O.S. R.M.S. *Empress of France* last week were Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., Lady Allan, and Miss Martha Allan, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. S. M. Bosworth, Bishop W. Browing, Lt.-Col. W. W. Burland, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. F. L. Cartwright, D.S.O., Mr. G. C. Cassels, Mr. T. C. Glen-Coats, Lt.-Col. W. M. Hart, Lt.-Col. C. W. and Mrs. MacLean, Sir A. H. and Lady Maguire, Major F. H. and Mrs. McIorg.

Mrs. Nesbitt (Toronto), Mr. J. Murray Ogilvy, Mrs. Reid, Maj.-General Sir Frederick and Lady Robb, Mr. H. H. Skinner, Major J. J. Thomson, Major C. S. Wilkie, and Lt.-Col. W. M. Yates.

Mr. Joseph Martin, of Vancouver, and ex-M.P. for East St. Pancras, is returning to England this week. He will probably contest South Islington in the Labour interest at the next election.

Mr. G. S. Campbell, President of the Bank of Nova Scotia, who is Chairman of the Board of Governors, received an honorary degree at the Centenary celebrations of Dalhousie University last month.

Mr. Herbert J. Rose, M.A., recently Associate Professor of Classics at McGill University, has been appointed Professor of Latin in the University of Wales.

Mr. Dudley Oliver, who during the war was well known as the courteous manager of the West End branch of the Bank of Montreal in London, has now resumed his position in the Bank at Ottawa.

Mr. J. Obad Smith, Commissioner of Emigration, Mr. E. C. Gill, of the Publicity Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Mr. Stephen Jones, manager of the Dominion Bank in London, are expected to arrive from Canada this week.

Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, Agent-General for Quebec, was to sail for England on Tuesday.

Sir John Aird, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; Mr. C. Cambie, the manager in London; and Mr. F. B. Francis, agent of the bank in New York, returned to London last Saturday from a two weeks' visit to France, Belgium, and Holland, during which they looked into the banking and trade situation, and consulted with correspondents of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in those countries. Lady Aird has also returned from the Continent to the Ritz Hotel.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

An engagement is announced between Gertrude Elizabeth (Betty) Grier, of 169, Queen's Gate, London, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Brockwill Grier, of Montreal, and Charles Armand, youngest son of Monsieur Paul Delstanche, of Brussels.

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between Col. W. H. S. Nickerson, V.C., C.M.G., R.A.M.C., and Nan, elder daughter of Mr. T. W. Waller, of 31, Sussex Square, Brighton, and Bavards Park, Surrey. Col. Nickerson was born in Nova Scotia in 1875, his father being (Lt.-Col.) Rev. D. Nickerson, C.F., and spent some of his childhood in the Maritime Provinces. He won his V.C. in South Africa (Wakkerstroom) in May, 1900, and during the Great War was four times mentioned in despatches, was awarded the C.M.G., and promoted to be Lt. Col.

A picturesque wedding took place in Vancouver on August 27, when the nuptials were celebrated of Inspector M. H. Vernon, R.N.W.M.P., second Dr. and Mrs. Vernon, of Porshaw, Essex, and Ethel Mary, third daughter of Dr. F. T. Underhill, medical health officer of Vancouver, and Mrs. Underhill.

On September 10, in the Garrison Church of St. John's Portland Street, Toronto, Mrs. Cawthra Mulock, widow of the late Mr. Cawthra Mulock, and fourth daughter of Sir Glenholme and Lady Faldenburgh, was married to her first cousin, Major Thomas Moss, M.C., Royal Canadian Dragoons, youngest son of the late Sir Charles Moss, Chief Justice of Ontario and Lady Moss, of Lonsdale Road, Toronto.

The wedding took place at Halifax, Yorkshire, on Thursday of last week, of Mr. Thos. T. Champion, manager in Great Britain for the Canadian Associated Press, and Miss Ethel Stocks, younger daughter



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM BAIRD.

Mr. William Baird, General Manager C.P.O.S., Liverpool, was married last month to Miss Elsie Irene Williams, Liscaud.

(See last week's *Canada*.)

of Mr. H. H. Stocks and the late Mrs. Stocks, of Rydal Mount, Halifax. Capt. Clifford Field, Paymaster of the Canadian Discharge Depot, Buxton, was groomsmen. The presents included many from friends of the bride and bridegroom in newspaper and general circles in Canada.

At St. Mary's Church, Comoxi, B.C., on September 6, the marriage took place of Alice Mary, daughter of Mr. W. H. Fisher, of Montreal, to Capt. G. Ross Robertson, M.C., 24th Bn., son of the late Mr. G. Ross Robertson, of Montreal. Major the Rev. Canon Allan Shatford, former Chaplain of the 24th Bn., performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Henry Bancroft. Miss Audrey Findlay was the bridesmaid, and the two little flower-girls were Miss Lilias Shepherd, cousin of the bridegroom, and Miss Dorothy Ward. Lt. W. Hobart Molson, M.C., 42nd Bn., was best man, and the ushers were Major F. C. Henshaw, M.C., Can. Eng.; Lt. R. W. Shepherd, R.N.V.R.; Lt. Aleck Sewart, D.F.C.—all cousins of the bridegroom—Lt. W. H. Fisher, M.C., Can. Art., and Lt. D. A. Fisher, 60th Bn.—brothers of the bride—and Major Lindsay Hall, D.S.O., M.C. Croix de Guerre, 24th Bn. A reception was afterwards held at Lochinvar, Comoxi, the home of the bride's parents.

IN VANCOUVER ISLAND:



FRUIT AND POULTRY BAY



COASTING STEAMERS IN THE HARBOUR, VICTORIA.



Photo

DUNN LAKE, IN STRA



OVERLOOKING COWICHAN BAY.



LOOKING FROM THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE BUILD



THE RINGSHAW RANGE, IN THE INTERIOR OF THE ISLAND

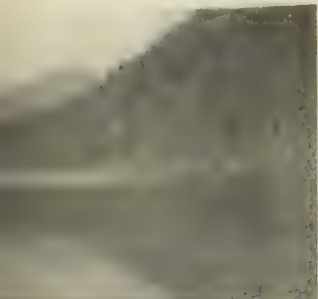


NO. 1 SHAFT, NANAIMO, OBER



ROS LAKE, NEAR DUNCAN.

WHICH THE PRINCE OF WALES VISITED LAST WEEK.



J. Howard Chatman, Victoria.
PARK, VANCOUVER ISLAND.



ESQUIMALT HARBOUR.



VICTORIA: THE C.P.R. EMPRESS HOTEL ON THE RIGHT.



TROLLING FOR TROUT IN PROSPECT LAKE.



THE WESTERN FUEL COMPANY.



LOGGING ON THE ISLAND.



British Made



7 o'clock

Safety Razor.

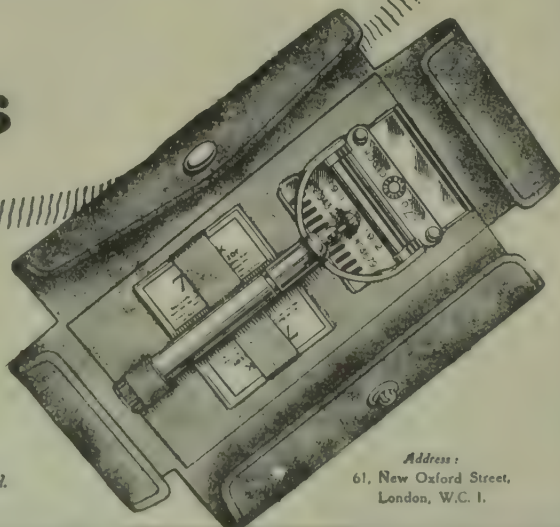
**The blade can be stropped
and cleaned without
removal from the holder.**

The "7 o'clock" is a really dependable safety razor at a popular price. Its clean workmanship and simple efficiency, its accurate adjustment, and its excellent blades all appeal to the man who likes value for money. Ask for the new No. 22 Wallet Set, as illustrated. Sold also in the usual box form.

*Complete as
illustrated,*

10/6

In most durable wallet case with blade protector and 5 extra blades. A 7-inch strop is attached to case, but is not shown in illustration.



Of all high-class dealers throughout the world.

Address :
61, New Oxford Street,
London, W.C. 1.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR IN CANADA.

Sir Robert Borden on Present-Day Problems and Their Solution.

The following is Sir Robert Borden's Message to the National Industrial Conference, held at Ottawa last month

IN common with every nation in the world, the Canadian people are called upon to meet new and untried conditions surrounded with difficulties not less grave and complex than those which we encountered at the outbreak of war and during its continuance.

Canada, in the extent and variety of her resources and in the energy, persistence and initiative of her people, is more thoroughly equipped for meeting these difficulties than most nations. The first great essential is to keep constantly in our minds a thorough realisation of actual conditions and of the needs by which they are attended. The second and not less vital essential is to bring to bear upon the problems of peace, the unity of purpose and of action, the persistence and determination, in short, the national spirit, which maintained our effort throughout the war.

For half a century or more Canada has been a great borrowing country. Enormous sums, chiefly borrowed in the London market, have been brought into this country not only by the Federal, Provincial and municipal authorities, but by industrial and commercial institutions. The interest on these borrowings constitutes a heavy charge upon our future, which can only be met by constantly increasing production of all commodities for which we can find a profitable sale in the markets of the world.

Canada's Financial Burden.

Five years ago the interest charge upon the Federal debt of Canada was less than \$13,000,000. During the coming fiscal year the interest payable on our Federal debt will be at least \$115,000,000. In addition there will be for many years to come an annual charge of from 30 to 40 million dollars to provide pensions for our gallant soldiers and for the dependants of those who have fallen. Owing to the largely increased cost of operation on this continent our extensive system of national railways will confront us with considerable deficits for an indefinite period; and, if our railways are to be maintained and developed in any reasonable proportion to the needs of the people, a heavy capital expenditure will be necessary within a very short time. One grave Governmental problem is to find such means of raising the enormous sums annually required for meeting these charges, and for carrying on the ordinary administration of public affairs as will not drive away capital, restrict industry or hinder development.

For many years before the war there had been an adverse balance of trade against Canada. During the war this condition was absolutely reversed; but the change was due in no small measure to the enormous production and exportation of munitions of war and to the higher prices obtained for our grain, foodstuffs and other exports. Unless there is largely increased production accomplished under such conditions as will enable us to compete in the world's markets, there is serious danger of an unfortunate return to pre-war conditions. There should be no such outcome, for we have at hand, and in abundance, the raw materials upon which a great industrial development should be securely based.

Conflict Between Labour and Capital.

Here, as elsewhere, there has been conflict between Capital and Labour, with the inevitable consequence that production has been checked and development hindered. In many cases the results of such conflict were inconclusive, and the struggle was merely postponed until one of the parties selected what it deemed a favourable opportunity for renewing it. The lockout and the strike have been in too frequent evidence, and too often there has been reluctance or refusal to compose difficulties by more reasonable methods. The general subject has been examined with conspicuous zeal and ability by a Royal Commission established early in April last. An elaborate report of the majority of the Commission, together with a minority report expressing the views of two of its members, will be submitted to this conference for discussion and consideration.

Questions touching the welfare of the labouring populations of the world were under attentive consideration during the Peace Conference; and the Peace Treaty set forth conclusions and recommendations which have already been made public, and which will be commended to your attention during this conference. The Peace Conference also affirmed that war is no longer to be regarded as a recognised method of settling international differences. In establishing a League of Nations the Conference addressed itself to the task of substituting for the horrors of war the peaceful determination of arbitral tribunals. Thirty-two nations consecrated their future endeavour to the maintenance of the eternal principle that right and not might shall reign in the world's body politic. If among nations so

widely divergent in material, social and political development so sharply divided by ancient antagonisms and divergent interests, it was possible to secure unanimity in the ideals embodied in the Covenant, surely it behoves every member of the League to find within its own body politic means of composing industrial differences otherwise than by industrial war. The nation that is able to solve for itself most thoroughly and satisfactorily the questions involved in this issue need not fear for its place in the industrial development of the world.

Labour More Than a Commodity.

It is perfectly idle to expect that grave and difficult questions will not arise between employer and employed in this country. Those questions must be solved in such reasonable manner and by such effective methods as will command the confidence of both Capital and Labour. On the one hand, employers must realise that out of the horror and welter of this war new ideals have been evolved and new conditions established. Industrial development and supremacy have sometimes been purchased at a price greater than any people can afford to pay. I am speaking not of conditions in this country, but of those which, to my knowledge, have prevailed elsewhere. The physical degeneracy of a considerable portion of the population is too high a price to pay for domination of the world's markets. If in any lines of industrial development we cannot hold our own without so terrible a sacrifice, then such lines ought to be abandoned and our effort directed elsewhere. Labour is something more than a commodity. The physical well-being and the moral welfare of the people should go hand in hand. Standards of living which are regarded as satisfactory in some industrial communities of the world cannot be tolerated in this country. The employer, if he is wise, will concern himself with all the recommendations and suggestions laid down in the Peace Conference as to hours of labour, sanitary conditions, protection of women and children, and the general welfare of the laboring man. There can be no permanent or satisfactory industrial development which is not founded on the welfare of the labouring population which maintains it.

On the other hand, there are considerations which the Labour organisations of the country will do well to bear in remembrance. Full right of organisation on the part of both employees and employers has become so well recognised a principle that those who do not accept it are in a small and short-sighted minority. The rights of both employees and employers are thus moulded and governed by agreements reached through negotiations between such organisations in the different trades. But there can be no hope of the co-operation and confidence which are not only desirable but vital unless obligations thus entered into are maintained inviolate and unbroken on both sides. If they are to be regarded as mere scraps of paper, to be cast aside when convenience or advantage dictates, then there can be no faith and no security.

World Wastage.

One other consideration I should dwell upon. During the past five years the world has wasted more than it saved in half a century. That waste must be made up through increased production, and this cannot be accomplished during shorter working hours unless there is increased efficiency resulting in increased output. The relation of the output to the fixed or overhead charges directly and materially affects the cost. Moreover, the industries of Canada are not yet organised or developed upon the vast scale reached in some countries with which we are called upon to compete in the world's markets. In such countries an enormous output materially reduces the cost of the finished article. If we cannot sell to advantage the industries concerned must develop a lower cost of production or they must discontinue. This increased relative efficiency is as important to Labour as to Capital, and it is as essential in the office of the management as on the floor of the factory.

We are grateful for the presence of so important and representative an assembly. To the representatives of the Provincial Governments we pledge our own co-operation in all matters of common concern. To employers and to employees we commend the ideal of such purpose and of such action founded thereon as will inspire a just confidence. That confidence will be born of a truer understanding, but it must be nourished and kept alive by the quickening spirit of justice and fair dealing. Upon such confidence must rest in the last analysis the honourable and unfettered co-operation so vital to our national development. The trust and fealty of comradeship can be won if men receive and give a fair deal. Untried in war, Canada stood high among the nations in the organisation of her armies. I pray that in the organisation of peace activities her effort will not be less worthy nor less outstanding.

BOOKS TO BUY AND KEEP.

THE TWO BEST SOUVENIRS OF
CANADA'S SHARE IN THE WAR.

CANADA VICTORY SOUVENIR, 3/- Post free 3 2.

A permanent memorial of Canadian prowess. Contains 135 photographic reproductions of the most important scenes and events in Belgium and France in which the Canadians were more particularly engaged.

CANADA VICTORY NUMBER, 1/- Post free 1/2.

200 pages, fully illustrated. Every phase of the Canadians' activity from Valcartier to the arrival of the Canadian Corps at the Cologne Bridgehead in Germany, is interestingly covered, the story of the fighting being illustrated by a large number of photographs. The deeds of the Canadian winners of the Victoria Cross are given in full with portraits of the heroes.

"The Times" says: *The Victory Number of "CANADA" is a very complete account of all the many-sided activities of the great Canadian Corps.*

OF ALL NEWSAGENTS AND BOOKSTALLS, OR DIRECT FROM THE PUBLISHERS

THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.,
Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2

REFERENCE BOOKS.

INDISPENSABLE FOR REFERENCE LIBRARIES OR
FOR ANY FIRMS OR INDIVIDUALS HAVING
BUSINESS OR OTHER RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

READY SHORTLY. THE 1919-1920 EDITION OF

WHO'S WHO AND WHY, 1468 PAGES. 37 6. Post free 38 3

"Who's Who and Why" is on similar lines to the well-known British "Who's Who," and is indispensable as a work of every-day reference in regard to persons of public interest or importance in Canada and Newfoundland, and their business or professional connections. Many of the biographies are accompanied by portraits.

The 1919-20 Edition should be ordered now from the

Sole Agents in Great Britain: THE CANADA NEWS-
PAPER CO., LTD., Craven House, 113, Kingsway,
London, W.C.2.

NOW ON SALE.

THE COMMERCIAL HANDBOOK OF CANADA, HEATON'S ANNUAL, 1919, 540 PAGES. 6- POST FREE 6 6.

The fifteenth annual edition of this handbook provides up-to-date official, financial, commercial, banking, shipping, and Customs information, together with Dominion and Provincial Government reports, descriptions of natural resources, towns and local opportunities, and a vast amount of most useful general information, as, for instance, railway fares and distances, income tax, population, education, etc., etc.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN:

THE CANADA NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.,
Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2

The Shaftesbury Foundry LTD.,

PROCESS ENGRAVERS,
ELECTROTYPERS and
.. STEREOTYPERS ..

62, Neal Street, Shaftesbury Avenue,
LONDON, W.C. 2. Telephone GERRARD 2457.



ARTIFICIAL SILK COATS.

NEW JUMPER as
sketch, made ex-
pressly for Marshall and
Snelgrove, in a choice
range of shades with
contrasting borders of
artificial silk.

PRICE
5 Gns.

**MARSHALL &
SNELGROVE**
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W.1

Catalogue post free.

BRITISH

COLUMBIA

THE MINERAL PROVINCE OF CANADA

**GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, COAL, COKE,
IRON, OIL, MERCURY, PLATINUM, &c.**

The following is an approximate estimate of the mineral production for 1918, as cable by the Minister of Mines, together with the comparative figures for 1917:—

	1918.	1917
Gold	\$3,560,000	\$2,843,190
Silver	2,601,000	2,365,749
Lead	2,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038,250
Zinc	2,500,000	3,166,250
Coal	11,480,000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
Miscellaneous products	1,000,000	1,241,575
Totals ..	\$41,083,000	\$37,010,312
Increase 1918 over 1917 \$4,072,688.		

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1918.
\$636,654,107.

Full information may be obtained on application to the Agent-General for B.C. British Columbia House, 1 & 3, Regent Street, S.W.1.

An extensive peace-time programme for the Red Cross Society, including promotion of medical and nursing service and other public health measures, in addition to the primary function of the Society—the physical welfare of those suffering as a result of the war—was endorsed by the Central Council of the Society at Winnipeg. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire were present.

The Government of Saskatchewan has announced that it will prosecute the head of every family in the Mennonite school district of Flora who refuses to send his children to school (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). Flora is one of the two schools established by the government among the Mennonites, who have refused to build schools themselves. The school has been open for two months with a teacher in charge, but not a single pupil has attended.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD MACDONELL

Presented With a Sword of Honour by First Division Officers

TO testify their love and esteem, and their appreciation of his soldierly qualities and his efficient generalship, the officers of the First Canadian Division have presented to Major General Sir Archibald Cameron Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., a sword of honour.

As a fighting organisation the First Canadian Division, the "Old Red Patch," is now a thing of the past. It was with many regrets that the General parted with his Division, and it was with many regrets that the Division parted with him. No General ever asked more of officers than General Macdonell, and no General ever received a more hearty response. The secret of this was that the General was a soldier and a man, and played the game right through. No General ever received greater support from his commanders, his Staff and his commanding officers of units. Everybody knew when the old General asked anything that it had been well considered, and that the pros and cons had been weighed, and that it was the best scheme that human mind could devise, and they were satisfied to go through with it.

As a graduate of the Royal Military College, General Macdonell entered the Royal North-West Mounted Police in the 'eighties. He served in the South African War—first with the Strathcona Horse and latterly in command of a regiment of the C.M.R.—where he was mentioned in despatches, and awarded the D.S.O., and was severely wounded. Subsequent

time miles. They followed it up the second day by another thrust of six miles. On the 25,000 odd prisoners captured, the Canadian Corps in two months. From August 8, 13,000 in round numbers, or nearly 50 per cent, were gathered in by the old Division.

In the trying days of the march to the Rhine, when the Division marched 296 miles in 27 days, through the Ardennes, which has been mentioned in all military history as a difficult country, the Division still kept up its record and discipline. These were the days when the excitement of war was over, the eagerness to get home was manifest, and the day of glooming and discord had arrived. These defects were not present in the First Canadian Division, and this was to a great extent due to the interest and personal supervision of General Macdonell in visiting and keeping in constant touch with the men.

The honours conferred upon General Macdonell during the war have been in part payment only for the service he has rendered. On return to Canada, he was appointed Commandant of the Royal Military College of Canada at Kingston. As a soldier, and as a man with fatherly instincts, no better choice could have been made, and the fathers and mothers of Canada who send their sons to the Royal Military College can have no fear but that the old General, who himself brought up one of the finest young soldiers who ever lived, and who died on the Western Front, will give the attention and training to their sons that probably no other man in Canada is capable of doing.

The following is General Macdonell's letter of thanks to his officers for the sword of honour—in itself almost testifying to the character of the General:—

The G.O.C., 1st Canadian Division, has been completely and absolutely surprised. Never have I been so nonplussed, pleased and gratified in all my life. If you had thought for a thousand years you could not have selected anything to please me more. I am more touched than I can say. I cannot think of anything that I have done to make you all treat me like this. I shall keep the sword as my proudest and most treasured possession, not only on account of its great beauty and intrinsic value, but especially because it comes to me from my most trusted and valued friends, my staunch comrades in many a bloody-triumphant fight—the officers of the 1st Canadian Division, the men who loved and gloried in the success of "the Old Red Patch" as much as I did myself, and who made its fame by their own glorious bravery and achievements. God bless it and them! Words fail me when I try to thank you adequately, individually and collectively, but I would like to convey to each officer concerned my grateful thanks from the bottom of a full heart.

The sword of honour, which was made by the Wilkinson Sword Company at their factory in Acton, is a beautiful piece of workmanship. It is of silver, with ivory hilt. On the blade are a decoration of maple leaves, an inscription, and the battle honours of the First Division; and on the scabbard are the insignia of the honours worn by the General.

* * *

EX-CANADIAN SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO OUT-OF-WORK DONATION.

Statement by Ministry of Labour.

In response to an enquiry by the Overseas Representative of the Canadian Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment (6, Hanover Square, W.), it has been ascertained that ex-Canadian soldiers discharged in Great Britain are, when unemployed, entitled to the out-of-work donation.

The Ministry of Labour (Employment Department) letter on this subject is appended:—

"In reply, I am . . . to state that members of Dominion Forces and Colonial Contingents are included on the same footing as those belonging to British units."—(Signed) T. W. PITHERS.

Unemployed soldiers should apply at an Employment Exchange, where the necessary forms of application can be secured. They must prove that they had bona fide employment in this country since being discharged.

Instances having occurred where ex-Canadian soldiers were informed at Employment Exchanges that "they could not be given assistance," this matter has also been taken up with the Ministry of Labour by the Overseas Representative of the Canadian Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

G.W.V.A. (United Kingdom Branch).
A General Meeting of members will be held on Monday, October 6, at 7 p.m., in Holy Trinity Parish Hall (next door to Holborn Restaurant), Kingsway.—R. W. Trowsdale, Secretary.



GENERAL MACDONELL'S SWORD OF HONOUR.

to that war, he was transferred from the Mounted Police to the Permanent Force of Canada, and ultimately commanded the Lord Strathcona Horse (Royal Canadians). Many are the officers of the Canadian West who owe their military instruction to General Macdonell's efficient tutelage.

Colonel Macdonell took his regiment Overseas with the First Canadian Contingent, and chafed for many months in England, while the old Division had gone ahead and fought the Second Battle of Ypres. The casualties of this battle required the despatch of immediate reinforcements. The infantry reinforcements in England at the time were not nearly sufficient to bring the old Division up to strength, and the Canadian Cavalry Brigade volunteered for infantry duty. General Macdonell commanded his regiment and fathered it through the trying days of the Festubert-Giverny battles, and through the dreary days of trench warfare facing the Messines Ridge, when he was again wounded, until the organisation of the Seventh Canadian Infantry Brigade provided a post where his military knowledge could be given more scope. This Brigade soon became one of the most efficient of the Canadian Corps. General Macdonell led his Brigade through the June fighting of 1916, through the terrible fighting on the Somme, and through the early campaign of 1917, including the great victory of Vimy Ridge.

When Sir Julian Byng, the Corps Commander, was given his Imperial Army command, General Sir Arthur Currie, the then G.O.C. of the First Canadian Division, was chosen to command the Corps, and General Macdonell was selected to command the First Division; and it was generally acknowledged that there was no one more fitted in the whole Canadian Corps to follow in the footsteps of General Currie.

It has been often said that during this war the higher commanders could not assert their personality over the troops on account of the magnitude of the operations, but General Macdonell did assert his personality over the officers and men of the "Old Red Patch," and he is known throughout the Division as "Old Mac."

The campaign of the "Hundred Days" in 1918 proved that the First Canadian Division was probably the finest Division on the Western Front. On August 8 this Division made the greatest penetration in the German lines that was made, up to that time, on the whole of that front, a distance of almost



ONTARIO



PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Monday, October 13, has been declared as Thanksgiving Day for the Dominion of Canada.

Lt.-Col. E. W. Pope, C.M.G., second son of Sir Joseph and Lady Pope, who went overseas with the First Contingent, has returned home.

—Professor S. A. Cudmore, of Toronto, has been appointed Chief of Education Statistics for the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

—The Biahopric Wall Board Co.'s factory at Brookfield was completely destroyed by fire; loss, over \$175,000.

—The will of the late Mr. Robert Montgomery Cox, lumber merchant, shows estate \$1,790,543. A son, Herbert Stanley Cox, of London, England, is the chief beneficiary with £45,000. His widow receives £10,000, and a partner, Mr. Frederick, of Liverpool, a like amount. Bootle Hospital is contingently benefited.

TORONTO.—The population, as shown by the assessment rolls completed September 1, is 499,278. It falls short of the expected 500,000, despite an increase of 1,117 in Ward Three, which includes the business section. The lower portions of the ward are gradually being turned to business uses, and the growth of population is due to the increased overcrowding.

Miss Jennie Fletcher, of Leicester, lady champion swimmer, is here to be married to Mr. H. H. Hyslop, of Ecclefechan, Scotland, who has settled in Northern Ontario.

—General Sir Arthur Currie is to receive the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Toronto at a special Convocation on November 11.

Amid salvo upon salvo of cheers, the playing of the National Anthem and a brilliant pyrotechnical display, the Canadian National Exhibition was brought to a close on September 6. The total attendance during the 12 days reached 1,201,500, an increase of 255,100 over 1918 and of 192,500 over 1913, when for the first time the attendance exceeded 1,000,000. On Labour Day, September 1, 189,500 persons passed the turnstiles, constituting a record for one day's attendance.

HAMILTON.—"May the curse of God rest on all British people who buy German goods," remarked Mayor Charles G. Booker recently.

Mr. J. B. Turner, Vice-Principal, has been promoted to the position of Principal of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, to succeed the late Dr. R. A. Thompson. His salary will be \$3,500 a year.

BELLEVILLE.—The City Council has awarded the contract for paving six streets with asphaltic concrete to the Standard Paving Co., of Ottawa, whose tender was \$118,174. Jarvis & Co., of Toronto, successfully tendered for 6 per Cent. Bonds totalling \$67,352 and running for terms of 27, 17, 7, 4, and 8 years. The tender was at 102.26, yielding 5.8 per cent.

KINGSTON.—Col. C. Dunbar, who has returned from overseas after four years' service, is to succeed Capt. F. Palmer as engineer officer of this district. Capt. Palmer has completed 35 years in the service.

KITCHENER.—The city now has 21,000 population, according to an announcement made by the Assessment Commissioner.

ST. CATHARINES.—A Canadian company, a consolidation of Canadian interests of P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc., Liberty Electric Corporation and Abendoroth Co., all of Port Chester, N.Y., and P. G. Nichoff & Co., Chicago, has leased the factory in this city operated in wartime as a munition plant by the company known as the St. Catharines Machinery, Ltd. Tungsten products will be turned out by the new company.

LEAMINGTON.—Tobacco growers of Essex and Kent counties and the adjoining districts expect the late tobacco crop they have ever raised. They estimate that this year's yield will total over 16,000,000 lbs. of all varieties, with an aggregate value of \$1,150,000.

FORT WILLIAM.—Mr. John King, of Fort William, a prominent business man, and Belgian Vice-Consul for Thunder Bay and Rainy River, has been decorated by the King of the Belgians as Chevalier of the Order of Leopold.

GUELPH.—A handsome granite monument has been erected in the village of Rockwood to the memory of the men from the township of Eramosa who fell in the war, and was unveiled by the Bishop of Niagara, in the presence of a large gathering.

QUEBEC



PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Quebec Customs receipts for August amounted to \$199,072, showing an increase of \$7,181 over August, 1918.

—In August new buildings were erected in the city to a value of \$162,245, against \$85,873 in August, 1918.

Mr. Ivan Vallee, Chief Inspector of the Department of Public Works, states that there are 60 bridges under construction in the Province. One of the biggest being erected is the Metabetchouan Bridge, which is 600 feet long and nearly 100 feet above the river.

MONTREAL.—At the Province of Quebec Rifle Association's 44th annual meeting at Pointe aux Trembles, the Lt.-Governor's first prize was won by Gnr. J. W. Sharpe, of the Montreal Heavy Brigade Artillery. The winner in the Grand Aggregate match was Q.M.S. W. Miles, of the 3rd V.R.C. The Tyro Grand Aggregate was won by L./Cpl. G. W. Woodhouse, of the 58th Westmount Rifles.

—The first Greek Consulate in Canada has been established in Montreal with Apostolos Macheras as Consul-General. Offices have been opened at 62, St. James' Street. Mr. Macheras was Vice-Consul in Smyrna at the beginning of the war.

SHERBROOKE.—A monument has been dedicated at Richmond perpetuating the devotion of the first Catholic missionaries of the Eastern Townships. The site selected is that of the first Catholic Church established at Richmond.

—Six returned soldiers of Marbleton have been fêted and given silver medals and watch fobs.

THREE RIVERS.—A recently-formed syndicate has offered \$140,000 for the city's Exhibition Grounds. The syndicate is said to have in mind the erection here of a park on the lines of the Dominion Park in Montreal, at an outlay of \$150,000.

ST. JOHNS.—A portion of the Belding Paul Corticelli, Ltd. silk factory here, with a quantity of stock, was destroyed by fire on September 1. The damage is estimated at about \$50,000.

NEW



BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The opening of the school year in New Brunswick last month marked the inauguration of a system of individual medical inspection in the public schools under the direction of the Department of Public Health. To carry on this work 99 medical inspectors have been appointed by the local Boards of Health.

Searle Provisions, Ltd., will shortly have in operation a plant in this city which is expected eventually to expand into a large canning factory.

ST. JOHN.—The Premier, the Hon. W. Foster, states that the Government will probably take over the wholesale vending of liquor in this Province on November 1.

—Mr. W. H. Reed, manager of the merchandise branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, was in the city en route to Nova Scotia to look into the possibilities for purchasing apples. "The Province of Saskatchewan can," he said, "take about 600 cars of apples each year, and this at an average of 180 barrels to the car, means over 100,000 barrels. At the present time," he added, "most of our apples come from Washington and British Columbia, but our natural source of supply is Canada, and there is no reason why New Brunswick should not get its share of this trade."

SALMON ROD FOR SALE.—Hardy's split cane, 18 ft., with two extra tops, 26 ft.; cost double.—Write Box 273, or can be seen at Canada Offices, 113, Kingsway, London, W.O.2.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA



SCOTIA.

HALIFAX. Increased pay has been granted civilian employees at the dockyards, where about 400 men are affected. The new scale is 40 cents per hour for labouring men, 50 cents for skilled labour, 10 cents per hour increase for foremen and 5 cents increase for assistant foremen. The new schedule dates from June.

After a discussion which lasted over four hours, the City Council turned down the Government's offer to loan moneys for the erection of houses under certain conditions.

KENTVILLE. The apple crop as the season advances gives promise of a larger yield than expected. The first estimate made when the orchards were in bloom was a 2,000,000-barrel crop, later only an export crop of 1,250,000 barrels was counted on. Now that apples are being picked a production of nearly 2,000,000 barrels seems more likely to be realised. Some of the well-known orchardists are expecting to gather as follows:—Mr. S. B. Chute, Berwick, 14,000 bbls.; Mr. Geo. Gates, Port Williams, 8,000 bbls.; Mr. Roy Joderie, Wolfville, 8,000 bbls.; Hillcrest Orchards, Kentville, 6,000 bbls.; Mr. Perry L. Rand, Upper Canada, 5,000 bbls.; C. & M. Ellis, Port Williams, 4,800 bbls. There are a large number of other growers who will have between 4,000 and 6,000 barrels.

SYDNEY.—Following out the announced policy of the Government, 600 more Germans have been deported. They included several well-known buyers.

—Eleven thousand tons of coal left for Holland last month by the s.s. *Roepath* from here, being the second shipment of a large order given to the Dominion Coal Co.

LOUISBURG.—Work on a \$5,000,000 dry dock here will begin early in 1920, according to a statement made by Mr. J. W. Maddin, one of the incorporators of the Louisburg Dry-dock and Shipbuilding Co. English capital will be largely used in the construction.

YARMOUTH.—On September 9 a tern schooner, named after Nova Scotia's Premier, was launched from the St. Mary's shipyards. She measures 137.5 ft. over all, 32.3 wide, 12.4 deep, is 391.2 gross.

MANITOBA



PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The city up to September 3 had received applications from 83 prospective purchasers under its housing scheme. The city is prepared to spend up to \$276,000 on the scheme this year.

—The University Women's Federation has elected the following officers:—President, Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, Winnipeg; vice-presidents, Miss May H. Skinner, Toronto, and Mrs. Douglas Thom, Regina; secretary, Miss L. Denne, Victoria; treasurer, Mrs. Fairly, Toronto. The Federation has decided that its first work of service will be a series of library systems in Canada.

—Approximately 3,000 horses have been sold to returned soldiers in the three Prairie Provinces since the spring, at an average price of \$160, through the Soldiers' Settlement Board. The horses handled by the Board must be from 1,400 to 1,600 lbs., and between the ages of four and eight years, and they are sold to soldier settlers at cost, less freight.

—Mr. John E. Botterell has been elected president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange at the annual meeting, Mr. N. L. Leach vice-president, and Dr. Robert Magill secretary.

—The Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works have installed a \$30,000 electric furnace for the making of Foley traction-rims, the largest furnace of its kind in Canada.

—This Province has set aside 6,000,000 acres of unimproved farming lands, valued at \$13,000,000, to be placed on the market for returned soldiers.

BRANDON.—Over 200 American editors and their wives were the guests of the city at luncheon in the Prince Edward Hotel, en route from the convention at Victoria. Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor McDiarmid, Dr. H. P. Whidden, M.P., and Mr. S. E. Clement, M.L.A.

SASKAT.



CHEWAN.

REGINA.—The Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Company of Canada has purchased a big brick and reinforced concrete building for warehouse and office purposes here.

—Scholarships to the value of \$3,000 will go to the University of Saskatchewan for the benefit of members of the 46th Battalion and direct descendants of members of that unit, states Lt.-Col. G. S. Rankin, D.S.O., who commanded the unit in France.

SASKATOON.—The Board of Governors of the University of Saskatchewan has given President Murray three months' leave of absence, and appointed Dean Ling acting-president during his absence.

SWIFT CURRENT.—The city has awarded a contract for installation of an auxiliary power plant.

—Energetic work is promised on the grading of the Wymark-Archive branch of the C.P.R.

—The progress being made with the grade and steel on the Gravelbourg-Swift Current extension of the Canadian National is still reported as unsatisfactory.

—Mr. Obed Smith, Emigration Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain, was here on September 2, to confer with officials of the Soldier Settlement Board, with the idea of co-operating with that organisation in the settlement of Imperial soldiers from Great Britain in this country. Mr. Smith was accompanied by Mr. Edward Oliver, secretary of the Statistical Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Regina.

ALBERTA



PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—During August \$2,557,000 was loaned by the Government to aid returned soldiers on the land; 430 loans were granted for the purchase of land, and 392 for the payment of first mortgages on Dominion lands.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta of the Sons of England at its annual gathering elected as Grand President F. H. Courtneil, Redcliff; Vice-President, R. P. Gregory, Edmonton; Secretary, R. B. Gale, Calgary; Treasurer, A. G. Ayres, Red Deer, Alberta, out of a membership of some 1,300, sent a quota of 478 to the war, 53 of whom laid down their lives. Out of the Order in the whole Dominion, 7,000 proceeded overseas and 1,000 made the supreme sacrifice.

CALGARY.—At the opening of the Victory Stampede, Dr. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, Mr. P. Burns, Hon. A. J. McLean, Mr. A. E. Cross, Mr. George Lane, Lieut.-Governor Brett, Mr. George Hoadley, M.L.A., Premier Charles Stewart, Mr. Justice Walsh, and Brig.-General H. F. McDonald were present. It has been the most largely attended and successful of all the Stampedes.

BRITISH



COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Mayor Porter has called a public meeting for the purpose of urging upon the Dominion Government the necessity of establishing a naval training ship at Esquimalt.

—By the end of this year the Canadian National Railways will have established a terminal, including machine shops, roundhouse and turntable, on the portion of the old Indian Reserve lying to the north-west of the Point Ellice Bridge.

Lt.-Col. Bennett, D.S.O., has taken charge of military district No. 11. He has been Assistant Adjutant-General of district 13. Lt.-Col. F. Gilman, D.S.O., of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, succeeds him at Calgary.

—Up to September 1, 700 whales have been taken this season by the steam whalers operated out of the various stations controlled by the Consolidated Whaling Corporation, along the coast from Gray's Harbour to the Aleutians. The total catch for three British Columbia stations—Kyuquot, Rose Harbour and Naden Harbour—this season is 275.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1865.

Head Office—WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - - \$5,000,000.

Rest and Undivided Profits - - \$3,800,000.

Total Assets Exceed - - - - \$153,000,000.

The BANK has over 350 Branches in Canada, and AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques Issued, Available in all Parts of the World.

MONIES TRANSFERRED

to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE, BANK DRAFTS, &c.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to:—

LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2, and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W. 1.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000.

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.

Reserve Fund, £900,000.

Head Office: EDINBURGH.

London Office: 37, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 4.

JOHN STIRLING COCKBURN, General Manager; GEORGE A. HUNTER, Secretary.

T. C. RIDDELL, Manager; DUGALD SMITH, Assistant Manager.

The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada.—4½ p.c. 1920-25, 94½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 78½; 3 p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 78½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 70; 4 p.c. Reg., 1940-60, 78.
 Alberta.—4 p.c. 1938, 83; 4 p.c. 1922, 101½; 4½ p.c. 1943, 84½.
 British Columbia.—3 p.c. 1941, 68.
 Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 79.
 Newfoundland.—3½ p.c. 1941-78, 72½; 4 p.c. Ins. Stk., 1935, 84; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1905, 70; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1910, 70; 3½ p.c. 1912, 71.
 Nova Scotia.—4½ p.c. 1934-64, 80½.
 Ontario.—4 p.c. 1947, 77½.
 Quebec.—4 p.c. 1888, 88; 3 p.c. Ins. Stk., 1937, 70.
 Saskatchewan.—5½ p.c. Reg., 1924-34, 101; 4 p.c. 1923, 102; 5½ p.c. 1924-34 Scrip., 107.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c. 1930-42, 82½.
 Edmonton.—6 p.c. 1923-33, 95; 1923-53, 104; 1953, 81.
 St. Winnipeg.—4½ p.c. 1954, 77.
 Lethbridge.—4½ p.c. Debs., 1942-3, 77½.
 Montreal.—3 p.c. Perm., 55½; 4 p.c. 1932, 86½; 3½ p.c. 1942, 70½; 4 p.c. 1948-50, 76½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1933-5, 86½.
 Nelson.—4½ p.c. 1949-50, 78; 5 p.c. 1962-3, 56½.
 Moose Jaw.—5 p.c. 1961-3, 83.
 New Westminster.—4½ p.c. 1931-62, 66; 5 p.c. 1942-63, 72.
 Quebec.—4½ p.c. 1963, 81½.
 Saskatoon.—5 p.c. 1938, 86; 5 p.c. 1941-61, 78.
 Toronto.—3½ p.c. 1929, 82½; 4 p.c. 1944-8, 75; 4½ p.c. 1948, 82½.
 Vancouver.—4 p.c. 1960-1-2, 67½; 4½ p.c. 1953, 74½; 4½ p.c. Local Improvements, 92.
 Victoria (B.C.).—4 p.c. 1920-60, 97.
 Winnipeg.—4 p.c. 1940, 79½; 4 p.c. Reg., 1940-60, 73; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1943-63, 84½.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterway.—5 p.c. Bds., 83.
 Algoma Central, Stamped, 35.
 Atlantic & N.W.—6 p.c. 1916, 51½.
 Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 100.
 Buffalo & Lake Huron.—81.
 Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c. 70.
 Canadian Northern.—Ontario 4 p.c. Perp., 67; 3½ p.c. Deb., 1961, 67; Pac. 4 p.c. 1950, 76½; 4½ p.c. 1950, 80½; Que. 4 p.c. Perp., 58½; 4 p.c. 1930, 87½; 4 p.c. 1930, 67; 4 p.c. 1930, 86; 4 p.c. Alberta, 74; 4 p.c. Saskatchewan, 74; 4 p.c. 1934, 84½; 5 p.c. Inc. Charge, 39; 6 p.c. Land, 1923, 82; 6 p.c. Series D, 98.
 Can. N.West.—4½ p.c. 1942, 84½; 4½ p.c. Alberta, 1943, 84.
 Can. Pacific.—17½; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 66½; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 74; Algoma 5 p.c. 1937, 92; 6 p.c. 1937, Notes, 116½.
 Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c. 1939, 67.
 Edmonton Danvers.—4 p.c. 1942, 68.
 Grand Trunk Pacific.—4 p.c. Saskatchewan, 83; 4 p.c. Alberta, 84½; 5 p.c. 1969, 64; 4 p.c. 1955 A, 62; Lake Superior, 60; 4 p.c. Deb., 89½; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 91.
 Grand Trunk.—9½; 4 p.c. Guar., 47; 5 p.c. 1st Pref., 49½; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref., 39½; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref., 39; 4 p.c. 4th Pref., 78; Perp. 4 p.c. Cons., 61½; Gt. West. Bond, 5 p.c. 77; Western Dollar Bds., 7½; 5-yr. Notes, 1940, 96; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, 1921, Jan., 96; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, 1921, Oct., 97.

New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Debs., 70.
 Ontario & Quebec.—6 p.c. Cap., 110½; 5 p.c. Perm. Debs., 92½.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c. 1942, 83.
 Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c. 1936, 68½.
 Quebec Central.—4 p.c. Debs., 70½.
 Temiscouata.—5 p.c. Inc., 19.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Canadian Finance.—7/10½.
 Bank of Montreal.—47½.
 Can. Land & Irrigation.—7/9; 6 p.c. Debs., 54½.
 Canadian Northern Prairie Land.—29/9.
 Can. Bk. of Commerce.—47½.
 Hudson's Bay.—8 15/16; Pref., 88/9.
 Invest. Corp. of Canada.—62½.
 San Antonio Land.—6 p.c. Bds., 22; Deposits Receipts, 21½.
 Trust & Loan of Canada.—8½; (23 pd.), 97/6; (21 pd.), 36/-.
 West. Can. Land.—Debs., 40.

Electric Power, Trtraction, Etc.

B.C. Telephone.—6 p.c. Pref., 92½; 4½ p.c. Debs., 81.
 Brazil Traction.—57½; Pref., 93.
 B.C. Electric. Def. Ord., 39; Pref. Ord., 47; 5 p.c. Cum. Perp. Pref., 66½; 4½ p.c. Perp. Cons. Deb., 56.

Can. Gen. Elec.—119; 7 p.c. Pref., 107½.
 Cedars Rapids.—6 p.c. Bds., 92½.
 Cities Service.—Com., 572½.
 Elect. Dev. of Ontario.—Bds., 102½.
 Kaminitiquia.—Bds., 93.
 Montreal L. H. & Power.—Cap. Stk., 104; Street Rly., 4½ p.c. Debs., 1922, 94½.
 Shawinigan.—Com., 139; 1st Mort. Bds., 114½; 4½ p.c. Perp. Mort., 97½.
 Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 61½.
 Toronto Suburban Rly.—Debs., 59.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 66½.
 Can. Steel Foundries.—6 p.c. Bds., 104.
 Dom. Steel Corp.—7½; 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 92½.
 Lake Superior.—26½.
 N.S. Steel.—Bds., 90½.
 West. Can. Collieries.—Debs., 92.

Mining.

Casey Cobalt.—1/16.
 Mining Corp. of Can.—9/6.
 Mond Nickel.—Ord., 60/11½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22/10½; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 19/7½; 6 p.c. Red Debs., 100½.
 Rossland Kootenay.—1/1.

Miscellaneous.

Amauld-Holmes-McCreedy.—6 p.c. Bds., 101½.
 Bell's United Asbestos.—42/9.
 Can. Cement.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 112½; 6 p.c. Bds., 113½.
 Can. Car.—Com., 51½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 111½.
 Can. Cotton.—5 p.c. Bds., 94.
 Can. West. Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 36; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 31; Com., 54; Def. Int. Warrants, 10.
 Can. Natural Gas.—5 p.c. Debs., 77.
 Can. Explosives.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 111½.
 Can. Fairbanks.—6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 97½.
 Cockshott Plow.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 89.
 Dominion Glass, 70.
 Forest Mills of B.C.—6 p.c. Debs., 26; Ord., 94½; 6 p.c. Inc. Debs., 10.

Furness-Withy.—57/6; 5 p.c. Pref., 81.
 Canada Steamship.—73½; Voting, Pref., 97½.
 Imp. Kob. of Can.—56½; Pref., 19, 4½.
 Lake Superior Paper.—Bds., 48.
 Marconi of Canada.—15/104.
 Montreal Cotton.—5 p.c. Debs., 100½.
 Penmans.—Bds., 105½.
 Spanish River & Pulp.—Pref., 124½; 6 p.c. Bds., 100½.

- - *

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, are the following:—
 A Montreal company would like to get into touch with United Kingdom importers of natural oxides and ochres.

A Montreal firm of importers and exporters wish to get into correspondence with United Kingdom importers of second-hand machinery of all kinds, shaftings, rails, belts, jigs, etc. They have also for sale a large quantity of sulphur, sulphuric acid, zinc oxide, soda ash, and new tank cars of a capacity of 10,000 gallons, and would like to make connections with buyers.

A Montreal firm who are in a position to supply quantities of maple roller blocks for wringers and mangles desire the addresses of United Kingdom importers.

A firm in Prince Rupert, B.C., ask for the addresses of United Kingdom manufacturers of linen twine.

A Toronto correspondent wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of glassware, and also of china and stoneware.

A correspondent in Hamilton, Ont., who proposes making a trip to this country, is desirous of getting into communication with buyers of furniture (knock-down) in white.

A London firm wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of merchant bar iron.

A London firm interested in the import of all classes of goods from Canada, but particularly cottons, wish to get into touch with Canadian shippers.

A London firm who are in the market for porcelain insulators, insulating materials, copper wire, and fibre, wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers.

- - *

Bank of Montreal.—Branches were opened on September 15 at Ladner, B.C., and Langley Prairie, B.C.

Colonial Bank.—The directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year ended June 30 last, less tax, on the "A" shares and the "B" ordinary shares, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The previous dividend was at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Pay Day, Monday, November 3.
 Ticket Day Pay Day.
 Tues., Oct. 14 Wed., Oct. 15.
 London, Tuesday.

Prior to the week-end the Stock Exchange was steady and fairly cheerful, with several good features, but the precipitation of a national railway strike has recently caused general confusion and dislocation of business, which has, of course, found reflection in the stock markets. After the initial shock, however, conditions have bettered, and there has been no heavy selling to record. Dealers, however, maintain a natural caution. Prices are wider than usual, and big lines of stock are usually a matter of negotiation. At the same time, there are plenty of bargain-hunters about looking for opportunities. The gilt-edged market has been quite stable, despite the confusion in the money market, resulting from a universal delay of the mails. In the home railway market conditions are stable, and the stand of the Government against the latest demands of labour has, indeed, caused an improvement in the undertone. Speculative specialities in the oil, mining and industrial sections have been marked back.

Canadian securities have not been prominent, and present business is restricted, as elsewhere. Among the gilt-edged issues of Dominion, the $\frac{3}{4}$ per cents have fallen a point to 70, but the Fours at 78 and the $\frac{4}{2}$ per cents, at 35 are without change. The municipal group is steadily maintained without feature.

In the railroad section the better tendency of the dollar exchange, together with the unsettlement caused at Wall Street by the American steel strike, has resulted in a fall of 6 points in Canadian Pacific to 175. Grand Trunk preferences are $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 down, and recent rumours that the Canadian Government and the company had reached a basis of understanding are contradicted negotiations still being in progress.

Hudson's Bays, in the land group, have eased $\frac{1}{2}$ to 83, and lower-priced descriptions have been dull.

As regards industrials, exchange considerations have also caused some marking back of values. Canada Cements have fallen a point to 79, and the pref. at 112 is 3 down. Dominion Steels have gone back $\frac{1}{2}$ to 76, Canadian Cars $\frac{1}{2}$ to 51, and the pref. $\frac{4}{2}$ to 111. Canadian General Electrics at 119 are also lower, after allowing for the dividend deduction. Lake Superiors have fallen 2 to 23. Spanish River Pulp pref., though over the lowest, is 1 down at 126. Shawinigan Water is back at 135.

South American Traction issues have hardly moved.

Canadian silver mining shares have been quiet, Mining Corp. of Canada being dull at 10s. 3d. ex dividend.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

Toronto, September 13.

The Toronto Exchange has developed quite active trading during the last week, and prices generally show a marked improvement. Indications are of a bullish nature, particularly in several issues which have made more or less pronounced advances.

Chief among these latter is Atlantic Sugar common, which, during the last week, has registered a gain of 10 points to 55. This compares with the former high marking a

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES. TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY. (Incorporated 1885).

PAID-UP CAPITAL £300,470
 RESERVE FUND 226,027
 TOTAL ASSETS 526,497
 This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5 per Cent. for One to Five Years.
 FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKENZIE, Writers,
 Agents in Great Britain,
 144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

short time ago of 44. Street gossip is to the effect that some action may be taken on deferred dividends. A mid-week meeting of the directors resulted in the announcement of the regular quarterly dividend of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the Pref. The latter is now selling at 103, 4 points below the spring height. The company is understood to be doing a splendid business, and the year's total is expected to reach the thirteen million mark.

Ames Holden common at 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ shows an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ from a week ago, and the Pfd. is up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 103. Here again the directors this week announce the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend on the Pfd. of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. A curious situation exists, inasmuch as both Atlantic Sugar and Ames Holden are 30 per cent. in arrears on the Pfd. stock. Regarding the latter company, it is understood that it has big plans for the future, but no definite or specific information has as yet been given out. Montreal brokers hint vaguely at a purchase of the company's interest by a group of American capitalists. Whether or not such action will be taken is one of the developments which lie hidden in the future. A pool is working in the East, and anything may happen.

Other advances are as follows:—Barcelona, up $\frac{1}{2}$ to 101; the stock is quite active this morning. Brazilian, up $\frac{1}{2}$ to 52. B.C. Fish, up 4 to 62. Can. Steamships common, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 55 at last night's close, and the stock has registered a further advance this morning to 57; the Pfd. is up 1 to 83. Locomotive, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 84. Canners has risen $\frac{1}{2}$ to 54, the latter figure comparing with the spring high of 57. This stock has again come into the limelight, although definite information is lacking as to the cause of the move. There is talk of a large pack, and a big volume of export business. Dom. Steel common, up $\frac{1}{2}$ to 69. A Sydney despatch flatly denies recent rumours of a controlling interest in the stock on the part of American capital. It is well known, however, that there has been a mysterious buying of this issue during the past few weeks. Steel trade statements, of late, have been usually optimistic, and yet, against this, the mills are not particularly active. Mr. Mark Workman, the president, is believed to have sold most of his holdings in D.S.C. stock, and it is believed that he may shortly resign from the company. This, however, is not official. Continuing the gains, Dom. Telegraph is up 4 to 90. Spanish River $\frac{3}{4}$ to 48, and the Pfd. 2 to 111; Steel of Canada Pfd. $\frac{1}{4}$ to 93. Tooke Bros. $\frac{4}{2}$ to 45. Toronto Paper 4 to 77. Toronto Railway 2 to 40. Tuckett's 2 to 43, and Twin City 1 to 45.

Declines were few and far between. Can. Cement dropped $\frac{1}{2}$ to 69, and C.G.E. 2 to 105. Detroit United is down 1 to 99; Dome, .50 to 14.00; Nat. Steel Car, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6; Pacific Burt, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 29; and Steel of Canada, reversing the action of the Pfd., dropped $\frac{1}{2}$ to 69.

Bank stocks, loan and trust companies, and bonds are practically unchanged. Sao Paulo among the latter advancing 2 to 78, and Steel of Canada dropping $\frac{1}{2}$ to 98. The three War Loans registered advances of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ points. The 1922 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Victorys lost $\frac{1}{2}$, and the other four Victorys registered a gain of $\frac{1}{4}$. Dom. Glass, in the unlisted department, is up

not construction in Canada is proceeding. The Nova Scotia Steel and Iron Co. is erecting a blast-furnace plant at Sydney, which will cost over \$2,000,000. The big English steel company of Bedwade's Ltd., Birmingham, is planning extensive construction and development in connection with the property which that company now owns in Toronto.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

British Empire Trust.—The directors announce a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half year ended June 30.

Canada Company.—The directors announce an interim dividend of 10 per cent. per annum (1s. per share), less tax, for the past half-year (interim), payable October 15.

Western Canada Flour Mills.—The directors have declared a further dividend of 2 per cent., together with a bonus of 2 per cent., making a total of 10 per cent. for the year ended August 31.

Bell's United Asbestos. The directors have declared an interim dividend on the ordinary shares of 1s. per share, less tax (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum), on account of the profits for the current year, payable October 21.

Barcelona Traction, Light and Power.—The company have issued a notice with reference to the 5 per cent. (now $\frac{5}{4}$ per cent.) first mortgage bonds and the exchange of coupons and 5 per cent. notes for $\frac{5}{4}$ per cent. income bonds.

Steel of Canada.—Cabled advice received by the Equitable Trust of London states that the directors of the Steel Company of Canada have declared the regular dividend of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the preference shares and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the ordinary shares for the quarter ending September 30, 1919, payable November 1, to shareholders of record in Montreal October 10, 1919.

Manchester Liners.—The report for the year ended June 30 last states that the company's vessels have been operated free from serious accident, and the two new steamers delivered last year—namely, s.s. *Manchester Brigade* and s.s. *Manchester Division*—have proved a valuable addition to the fleet. In accordance with the provisions of the respective trust deeds, the required amount of first mortgage and "A" debentures has been purchased for redemption, leaving the amounts outstanding at June 30:—First debentures, £20,100; "A" debentures, £50,100. After providing depreciation and all charges (including debenture interest, preference dividend, excess profits duty and income-tax), and including the balance brought forward, the amount available is £137,369. The directors propose to place £50,000 to reserve, which will bring that account up to £350,000, pay a dividend of 15 per cent., free of tax, on the increased ordinary share capital of the company, absorbing £66,780, to transfer to first debenture reserve fund as per trust deed, £6,678, leaving a balance of £13,911 to carry forward.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.

BRANCHES: Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

Executors and Trustees.

Paid-up Capital - £308,219 3 7

Reserve Fund - £228,767 2 7

Assets under Administration £16,457,162.

Acts as Agent for clients and corporations and has exceptional facilities for investing British and Foreign Funds in carefully selected First Mortgages on Farms and Improved City Properties in Canada. Guaranteed Trust Investments.

Correspondence invited.

28 Bishopsgate, A. L. NUNNS, London, E.C.2. London Representative.
 Bank of Scotland Bankers.
 General Bank of Commerce

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allens", Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—ORR'S ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A. "Orr, Widnes."

TRADE ITEMS.

The Canadian plant of Robbins and Myers' Company, Springfield, Mass., is to be erected at Brantford, Ont., where a site of ten acres has been secured. The company manufacture electric motors and fans, and will employ about 350 people at Brantford.

Canadian exports during August exceeded those for the corresponding month last year by \$26,000,000. In other words, they have increased 30 per cent. Imports increased by \$1,000,000, or 2 per cent. Agricultural products are chiefly responsible for the large increase in exports.

Mr. F. R. Sweeney, president of the Reliance Knitting Company, Ltd., Toronto, is one of the directors of the recently formed Canadian Woollens, Ltd. Mr. Sweeney organised the Reliance Company in 1902, first being secretary-treasurer, and then managing director until 1914, when he was elected president.

A record tobacco crop is reported from Ontario, the estimate of growers in Essex and Kent counties being that the year's yield will total over 16,000,000 lbs. of all varieties, with an aggregate value of over \$4,150,000. It is expected that the total output for the entire Province of Ontario will be between 18,000,000 and 20,000,000 lbs. worth more than five million dollars.

Mr. Wm. McT. Orr, of the Richmond (N.S.) Paper Company, who has been visiting Holland recently, states: "Dutchmen are very anxious to open up trade with Canada, but I am afraid, from what I see and hear, that the Americans have got in ahead of us. All prices there in leather goods are about 200 per cent. higher than in Canada. Real woollen goods for wearing apparel are out of the question. Sugar is more plentiful than in Great Britain. Fruit and hay are selling cheap. Cattle for meat purposes are very scarce."

A factory for worsted yarns, blankets, rugs and flannels is to be erected in British Columbia by the Canadian Western Woollen Mills, Ltd., lately incorporated with capital stock of \$200,000. The provisional directors are Messrs. Gordon Jonah (of Jonah, Pratt and Co.), president; James Robinson, D.C.M. (travelling secretary, G.W.V.A.), vice-president; R. M. Morgan, O. B. Eller, and J. L. Clark. A special feature of the company is that it is to give employment, wherever possible, to returned soldiers, and they are particularly invited to become stockholders.

The high rate of exchange ruling between Canada and the United States is acting, to a certain extent, as a deterrent to imports of American goods into the Dominion (says the *Board of Trade Journal*). H.M. Trade Commissioner at Winnipeg therefore points out that this should greatly assist United Kingdom exporters who are desirous of either entering on or extending their trade in the Canadian market. Orders from the United States are subject to an increase in price of 4 to 5 per cent., due to the adverse American exchange, whereas goods from the United Kingdom are, for an identical reason, cheaper. In many lines of merchandise the heaviest buying of the year is done from August to November, and if British firms can give reasonably prompt deliveries, there is an excellent opportunity for exporting at the present time.

— * * —

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The recent rise in Dominion Cannery's stock, which had reached 67 when the last mail left, is taken as an indication that the resumption of dividends may be anticipated possibly next spring. Since its absorption of all the chief competing canning companies, competition has been largely eliminated and correspondingly large profits have been earned. No dividends have been paid on the Common stock since 1914, but if recent earnings are maintained there are good grounds to anticipate the resumption of dividends next year.

— * * —

There are several industrial companies which have resumed the payment of their Preferred dividends at the full rate, but have large arrears to wipe off, concerning which a declaration by the directors is eagerly awaited by the shareholders. Two cases in point are the Atlantic Sugar Refineries and Ames-Holden. Both companies are 30 per cent. in arrears on their Preferred stock. The quotation for Atlantic Sugar on September 11 was 100, which is some six points higher than Ames-Holden. This would seem to indicate that, in the opinion of the market, Atlantic Sugar is more likely to make an early payment on account of arrears than Ames-Holden, and this anticipation is likely to prove accurate. In view of the substantial arrears which are due, both these Preferred stocks offer speculative possibilities.

— * * —

Cockshutt Plow Preferred also has substantial arrears to wipe off, and in this case the full Preferred dividend is not being met, as only 1 per cent. per quarter is being paid. Action in regard to these arrears is anticipated, but, judging from the market price of the stock, no substantial distribution is expected in the near future.

— * * —

We have frequently drawn attention to the outstanding merit of the principal Canadian pulp and paper companies as a field for investment. Among the most popular are Laurentide, Spanish River, Price Brothers, Riordon, Wayagamack, Brompton, Abitibi, Howard Smith Paper and Provincial Paper Mills. Naturally some of these are more attractive than others, but a long-sighted investor would do well to study carefully the merits of the Canadian pulp and paper industry, which offers very excellent opportunities for sound industrial investment.

— * * —

Steady buying of Dominion Steel Corporation stock has led to the usual crop of market rumours. The most persistent among which are that the company has passed into the control of American interests, or that they are merging with other companies. These rumours are promptly denied, though the large trading in the shares naturally lends itself to gossip of this nature. The future of the big steel producing plants of Canada is regarded hopefully, which in itself would account for an active market in the shares. There have also been reports lately of large orders for coal being offered to the Dominion Steel Corporation and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. by Scandinavian importers. With the present abnormally high price of coal for export in England, it is only natural that Continental importers should look elsewhere, and if the collieries at Cape Breton can successfully compete, a very large trade should ensue, which will substantially add to the earnings of both these companies.

— * * —

There are good reasons to anticipate very substantial subscriptions from the U.S. in the forthcoming Canadian Victory Loan. Canada's credit stands deservedly high in the United States, and her financiers are glad to have an outlet for their enormous deposits in securities which are not strange to their investing public. It is only the fact that the private investor in the U.S. is unaccustomed and therefore suspicious of foreign securities which has hitherto prevented the great American banks and insurance companies from subscribing largely to foreign loans. The approaching Canadian loan offers them an outlet which they will be glad to seize, more especially since the rate of exchange offers them a direct inducement of some 4 per cent.

TO BUY WELL

BUY

CANADA PRODUCTS.

The Industries of Canada
are now offering

7,000 COMMODITIES

For export on competitive terms

Embracing:

Minerals, Timber, Food Products, Reconstruction
Necessities, Agricultural and Dairy Equipment, Seeds,
Metals, Machinery, Engineering Plant, Clothing, and
Miscellaneous Manufactures in great variety.

SEE THE

CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER,

Second Issue now ready Price 6d. (By Post, 8d.)

for

Opportunities of Business.

Offices:

Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192). Reserve Fund, \$15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Head Office - - - TORONTO.

Sir EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President Sir JOHN AIRD, General Manager R. V. F. JOHNS, Assistant General Manager

THE BANK HAS 467 BRANCHES IN CANADA, COVERING EVERY PART OF THE DOMINION.
It has Branches also in

Newfoundland, New York, Seattle, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Mexico City, and London, England.

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Canadian Branches (except Yukon Territory).

TRANSFERS OF MONEY made to ALL POINTS in NORTH AMERICA.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce offers unexcelled facilities for the transaction of every kind of Banking Business, and places at the disposal of customers the experience of half a century of Banking and the advantages afforded by a well-organised system of branches in every part of Canada.

London Office - - - 2 LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.

A. R. PHIPPS, Assistant Manager.

CANADA.

THE DOMINION BANK. Head Office TORONTO.

Capital Authorised, \$10,000,000.

Capital Paid-Up, \$6,000,000.

Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$7,630,000.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President.

SIR AUGUSTUS M. NANTON and A. W. AUSTIN, Vice-Presidents.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: 73, CORNHILL, E.C.3

S. L. JONES, Manager

THIS BANK possesses exceptional facilities for the transfer of funds by mail or cable to and from all points in Canada and the United States, including payments against documents. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Terms ascertainable on application. PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares, including War Loan Securities, effected. Exchange transactions negotiated with all Allied and Neutral Countries. EVERY DESCRIPTION of Banking business transacted.

LONDON BANKERS: Bank of England. National Bank of Scotland, Ltd. NEW YORK AGENCY: 51, Broadway.

ONTARIO

LAND OF HOPE AND OPPORTUNITY.

FARMING.

Ontario is responsible for one-third of Canada's agricultural production.

MINING.

Ontario has produced 307,000,000 ounces of silver, and has the greatest gold and nickel mines in Canada.

TIMBER

There are 125,000 square miles of forests rich in marketable timber.

WATER POWERS.

Ontario has water powers aggregating 5,000,000 horse power.

FRUIT GROWING.

The fruit belt of Southern Ontario is one of the most beautiful and prosperous fruit-growing countries in the British Empire. Seventy-five per cent. of all Canadian fruit is grown in Ontario.

MANUFACTURES.

Ontario is the chief manufacturing Province in Canada, and is responsible for one-half of the manufactures of the Dominion.

Illustrated Booklets post free from:—
Brigadier-General R. Manley Sims,
C.M.G., D.S.O.

Agent-General for Ontario,
163, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.



IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund.. .. . 7,500,000.00

Head Office - - - - - TORONTO

PELEG HOWLAND, President.

152 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

AGENTS:—ENGLAND, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.; SCOTLAND, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. Special facilities for transfer of moneys to all parts of Canada by mail or cable. Information furnished regarding Canadian Securities and Investments.

Letters of Credit, Drafts and Travellers' Cheques issued available in all parts of the World. Special attention to collections.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Interest allowed on Deposit at current rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727.

Paid-up Capital - - - £2,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits - £1,030,470
Deposits - - - - £29,202,380

Head Office - ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
Cashier & General Manager: A. K. WRIGHT.
Secretary: J. B. ADSHEAD.

London Office - - - 3, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2.
WM. WALLACE, Manager.

Glasgow Office—
ROYAL EXCHANGE SQUARE & BUCHANAN STREET.
A. DENNISTOUN, Agent.

167 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT SCOTLAND.

Banking Business of every description transacted. Deposits received at interest repayable at call or at notice. Drafts, Circular Notes, Letters of Credit and Cable transfers issued—available throughout the world. Foreign Exchange. Accounts opened and Agency business undertaken for Foreign and Colonial Banks and other financial establishments. Correspondence invited.

Do you see "Canada" in your Club? If not, why not?

The New Zealand House of Representatives has agreed to the Government proposal for the payment of a gratuity to the New Zealand forces of 1s. 6d. per day, from the date of embarkation to the signing of peace.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, \$20,000,000.

Reserve Fund, \$20,000,000.

Undivided Profits, \$1,861,814.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. B. ANGUS, Esq.
H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.
Lt. Col. HERBERT MOLSON, M.C.
GEORGE B. FRASER, Esq.

Sir VINCENT MERRIDITH, Bart., President.
Sir CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., Vice-President.
Lord SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.
HAROLD KENNEDY, Esq.
COLONEL HENRY COCKSHUTT.
E. W. BEATTY, Esq.
Sir FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, General Manager.
F. I. COCKBURN, Assistant General Manager.
H. B. MACKENZIE
G. C. CASSELLS
D. R. CLARKE

C. R. HOSMER, Esq.
WILLIAM McMASTER, Esq.
H. W. BEAUCLEERK, Esq.
J. H. ASHDOWN, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Branches & Agencies throughout Canada & Newfoundland, also at New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Spokane in the United States, and at Mexico City.
LONDON OFFICES—47, THREADNEEDLE ST., E.C.2, 9, WATERLOO PLACE, FALMOUTH, S.W.1, and 24, COCKSPUR ST., S.W.1.
PARIS AGENCY: Bank of Montreal (France), 17, Place Vendôme, Paris.
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
London Committee—Sir THOMAS SKINNER, Bart., Lt. Col. R. S. BALFOUR, GEORGE CYRIL CASSELLS, Manager.
The Bank undertakes Monetary Business with all parts of the world, and with its numerous Branches offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business in Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, Mexico and France.

Head Office:
105 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL,
with BRANCHES in all the
PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Cable Address: "Royaltrust, Montreal."

Reference may be made to the BANK OF MONTREAL, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2, 9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.1, 24, Cockspur Street, S.W.1, for information about the Company.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.

EXECUTORS and TRUSTEES.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Sir VINCENT MERRIDITH, Bart., President. HUNTLEY R. DRUMMOND, Esq., Vice-President.
SIR CHARLES GORDON, WILLIAM McMASTER, Esq.
G. B. E. ST. COL. HERBERT MOLSON.
HON. Sir LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G. J.C.
C. R. HOSMER, Esq. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR.
HOWARD G. KILLEY, Esq.
A. E. HOLT, Esq., Manager.

CAPITAL:

FULLY PAID ... \$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenue, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up, \$16,000,000. Reserve Funds, \$17,000,000. Aggregate Assets, \$460,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL, CANADA.

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President.

E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director.

C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

525 Branches in Canada and Nfld. 46 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica & Venezuela.
BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES—Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tobago, Trinidad.
BRITISH HONDURAS—BELIZE. BRITISH GUIANA—GEORGETOWN, NEW AMSTERDAM, &c.
Branch in Spain—BARCELONA. FRENCH AUXILIARY: THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (FRANCE).

LONDON OFFICE:
Princes Street S.E.
T. R. WHITLEY, Manager;
JAS. MACKEE, Joint Manager.

PARIS, 28, Rue du Quatre-Septembre.

Manager: WM. WARREN.

Assistant Manager: N. G. HART.

NEW YORK AGENCY
65, WILLIAM STREET.
F. T. WALKER, C. E. MACGREGOR, and
J. A. BEATSON, Agents.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Capital Paid Up, \$7,000,000.

Reserve Funds, \$7,574,043.

Total Deposits (31st July, 1919), \$150,000,000.

Total Assets (31st July, 1919), \$181,000,000.

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President.

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President.

D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

335 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Agents in Great Britain:—THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED, AND THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Letters of Credit and drafts issued available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, October 3.—Minneapolis.
Thursday, October 9.—Scandinavian.
Friday, October 10.—Metagama
Friday, October 17.—Melita.

Glasgow to Montreal.

Wednesday, October 8.—Scottian.
Saturday, October 11.—Glamorgan.
Bristol to Montreal.

Tuesday, September 30.—Pretorian
Tuesday, October 7.—Sicilian.

London to Montreal.

Wednesday, November 5.—Tunisian

Oceanic Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, October 11.—Orduna
Saturday, October 25.—Carmania.

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, October 15.—Mauritania.
Wednesday, October 18.—Royal George

London to New York.

Saturday, October 18.—Coronia

White Star-Dominion Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, October 8.—Adriatic.
Wednesday, October 22.—Lapland.
Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, October 4.—Belgic.

Friday, October 10.—Celtic.

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, October 2.—Manchester Importer.

Thursday, October 16.—Manchester Mariner.

Manchester to St. John.

Thursday, October 2.—Manchester Port.

Thursday, Oct. 16.—Manchester Merchant

It is officially announced that no special facilities can be provided to enable individual Government passengers to reach ships in which they have been ordered by the Ministry of Shipping to embark. Ships will not be detained for such Government passengers as are unable to embark at the notified time, but passengers should place them

selves in communication with the owners of the ship and ascertain what are the latest embarkation arrangements.

The *Empress of Canada*, now building for the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., will be the greatest ship on the Pacific. She will be 20,000 d.w. tons, 644 ft. long, with a beam 8 ft. wider than that of the *Empress of Russia*. The *Empresses of Russia* and *Asia* are each 570 ft. long, beam 68 ft., and are at present the largest and fastest passenger carriers on the Pacific Ocean.

The *Minnekahda* is a new steamer, built at the yards of Harland & Wolff for the Atlantic Transport Line, which is an auxiliary of the White Star. She is of the same type as the *Regina*, and has a gross tonnage of 17,225 tons.

The C.P.O.S. R.M.S. *Scandinavian* left Quebec with direct mails on September 23, and the *Metagama* on September 24, and were due in Liverpool on October 2. The *Melita* is due with direct mails from Montreal next Thursday, and the *Corsican* on October 8.

Banking and Finance.

Why Certain Canadian Municipal Issues Should be Sold.

Last week we dealt at some length with the favourable opportunity created by the rise in the exchange and the resultant demand for Canadian securities by Canadian investors, and gave brief particulars of recent markings in Canadian Government and Provincial issues, the yield per cent. thereof, and the mean quotation at the end of July, 1914. This week we analyse the various municipal securities in which business has been transacted during the past week, and which appear on another page under the heading of "Canadian Securities." This table is as instructive as that we published last week, as it offers ample evidence in the yield column of the recent effect on the quotations of all Canadian municipal securities which possess the valuable option of being able to receive payment of their interests—and usually, eventually, principal too—in the Dominion as well as in London. It is this fact that has made them so attractive and sent their quotations very frequently to levels at which the yields are less than can be obtained on gilt-edged securities in the Mother Country.

	Latest marking.	Yield p.c.	Mean price July 27, 1914
Calgary 4½ p.c., 1930-42	82½	5 9 5	91
Edmonton 5 p.c., 1923-33	85	5 5 3	101
Edmonton 5 p.c., 1923-53	83½	5 19 9	100
" 5 p.c., 1953	81	6 3 5	98
Gtr. Winnipeg Water Dist. 4½ p.c., 1964	77	6 16 11	86
Lethbridge 4½ p.c. Deb., 1942-3	77½	5 16 2	71
Montreal 5 p.c. Perm.	86½	4 12 6	93
" 4 p.c., 1932	86½	5 4 7	92
" 4 p.c., 1948-50	86½	5 4 0	101
" 4½ p.c. Reg., 1951-3	86½	5 15 3	100
Mariouneuve 5 p.c., 1952-3	83	6 0 6	93½
Moose Jaw 5 p.c., 1951-3	66	6 16 4	87
New Westminster 4½ p.c., 1931-62	72	6 18 11	—
" 5 p.c., 1943-63	81½	5 10 5	100
Quebec 4½ p.c., 1963	78	6 8 2	97
Saskatoon 5 p.c., 1941-61	92	4 17 10	97
Vancouver 4½ p.c. Local Improvements, 1923-33	79½	5 0 4	93
Winnipeg 4 p.c., 1940	73	5 9 7	92
" 4 p.c. Reg., 1940-60	84½	5 6 9	97
" 4½ p.c. Reg., 1943-63			

* * *

Points to be Noted.

This week's table only contains the names of Canadian municipal issues which possess the dual option of payments in London in sterling, or Canada in currency, at the par of exchange. With regard to the city of Montreal issues, it should be noted that these stocks can be transferred from the London to the Montreal registers and vice versa free of charge, interest on all stocks on the latter being forwarded from Montreal—a very valuable option in these days. One remark is necessary in connection with the above table, and that relates to the question of "markings," on which, of course, the yields are based. Individually these do not always represent the quotations at which purchases and sales can be effected. For instance, that in the case of the Greater Winnipeg 4½ per Cent. Loan of 1954 obviously indicates only the price, which a seller received, for it is certain that a purchase could not be put through on such terms. It is more than probable, indeed, that a purchaser would have to pay at least 85 for the same security. In other cases the "markings" show the prices which purchasers have actually paid for the respective securities. Taken collectively, however, they form an approximate index of the terms upon which dealings in this section of the Canadian market are being transacted. Those interested will do well to consult the Official List, where the double quotations will give them accurate data on which to form an opinion as to whether or no they will sell their securities. Where readers do their business through their own brokers they will, of course, apply to them, or to their bankers, who will be able to find out for them an approximate idea as to what price they will be able to secure for their holdings. As to the wisdom of realising at the present time, we refer those of our readers who did not peruse them to our notes on the subject last week, as they are equally applicable to the municipal as to the Government issues.

* * *

Giving Up Business in North America.

A direct result of the present abnormal exchange conditions between this country and the United States is revealed in the prospective sale of its assets in America by the old-established British and American Mortgage Co. This concern was established as far back as 1877, and its earlier years were somewhat chequered, but of late years it has attained considerable prosperity and built up a strong financial position, and for some time past paid dividends at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, forming a striking example of the profitable character of this class of enterprise when in capable hands. In a circular the directors have issued to the shareholders it is shown that the higher rates of interest now payable on capital raised on debentures in this country and

the decline in the rate of interest in it is capable of earning in the United States, seriously threatens the company's future earning capacity. In contrast with this is the opportunity now furnished of realising the company's assets in the United States, and transferring them to this country upon terms which would constitute a very substantial profit at the current rate of exchange. The directors intimate that they are now passing the matter for consideration, with the view to taking the necessary steps to consummate a policy which, if proceeded with, will, of course, terminate the company's long connection with North America. It is a proposal fraught with significance for other undertakings similarly placed which must be giving equally serious consideration to the remarkable change that the phenomenal rise in the value of the dollar has created, and which will enable them to make a profit of about 15 per cent. on the return of their capital to this country.

* * *

Movement in Exchange Rates.

Just now the rate of exchange (dollars for the £) is worth watching. The recovery in sterling was sharp until the counter effect of the strike became operative. It may be simply a natural reaction following the recent violent fall, when the whole gamut of exchange rates were moving against this country, but the indications are that the United States contemplate a change of plans. The suggestion is that the indebtedness of the Allies to the States is to be converted from its present form of loans, renewable at short intervals, into longer-dated loans, and the funding of two or three years' interest. It may not prove so important as it seems at first blush, but is calculated to be of some benefit to Europe, and if it does not stabilise the rate of exchange may conceivably prevent the dollar from running to an inordinately big premium, with commensurate advantage to the American export trade.

* * *

Postponing the Debt.

The affinity between the American rate of exchange and the sterling quotation for Canadian currency is very close, so that the subject is of immediate interest. It is, therefore, worth serious attention. The United States, by carrying through such a plan, would relieve this country and Europe generally of the liability to meet the constant accretion of debt, for a period of years. Of course the liabilities will accumulate. But in the interval Europe, relieved of a little of the strain, should be able to get straight, or at any rate, recuperate, both commercially and financially. By the time the accumulated debt falls due she would be in a better position to tackle its liquidation, assuming evolution progresses normally; and, furthermore, by then the ordinary international trade position would have changed somewhat: at present it is abnormally lopsided, crippled Europe being at the mercy of North America.

* * *

Safeguarding U.S. Export Trade.

It would be illogical to expect the rate of exchange to run up to the normal gold parity of \$4.86½: there are several reasons why the dollar should continue to command a premium. The objective is to prevent sterling from running away to an inordinately big discount. What is now being suggested is not actuated solely by charitable reasons: on the contrary, it is probably inspired by a desire to safeguard the American export trade, some sections of which are already being adversely affected by the inability of Europe to pay the premium commanded by the dollar. It is conceivable that in course of time the difference between the American and Canadian dollar quotations for the £ sterling would be narrowed down a little. That, however, is a matter determined by the trade and financial position between the Dominion and the States. So long as the position remains as it is, holders of British securities privileged to receive dividends and principal in Canadian currencies must calculate on the £ sterling commanding a few more Canadian than American cents.

* * *

Western Canada Flour Bonds.

The Western Canada Flour Mills Co. is repeating the 2 per cent. bonus of a year ago. This gives the Common 10 per cent. again. For the seven previous years the distribution was 8 per cent. On this side the only securities of the company that are dealt in consist of 6 per cent. First Mortgage 20-year sinking fund sterling bonds. Of these £225,000 was issued in 1908 at par, and the present price is 105½—107½. The premium is explained mostly by the privilege of cashing the dividend coupons at the fixed rate of \$4.86½ for the £ sterling either in New York or Toronto. Moreover, the bonds are repayable in 1928, and are subject to a sinking fund purchase at 105, plus interest, or to annual drawings on the same terms.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

F. C. V.—For your purpose the *Manitoba Free Press* and the *Ottawa Journal*.

H. H. McC.—The common is, in our opinion, overvalued at the present price, as no prospect of dividends is in sight.

C. E. F. (Hastings).—The total number of Canadian soldiers sent overseas was 420,913. Out of this number, 364,599 were alive at the end of the war.

SUBSCRIBER (Ealing).—In order of merit we should place them 3, 5, 2, 4, 1. The last two are quite fully valued on present output and earnings.

"VANCE"—The shares are \$10; the issued capital \$4,000,000. The earnings on present milling represent approximately 30 per cent. on the capital. This will be largely exceeded when crushing to full capacity.

C.A.M.C. (Buxton).—(1) The pay and allowances of a Canadian soldier serving in Great Britain are not subject to British income-tax. (2) Pensions, wound gratuities, or war service gratuities are not subject to tax.

READER.—The Peace River district lies in the northern parts of the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, and contains an area of over 115,000 square miles, or 74,067,690 acres. Of this area, Alberta contains 66,395 square miles, or 42,492,800 acres, and British Columbia 49,367 square miles, or 31,594,890 acres.

DISABLED CANUCK (Leamington).—The new Canadian Pensions Act, which became effective on September 1. The clause you refer to is that which provides for the granting of a bonus for one year to all men of the rank equivalent to private. Such pensioners receive a 20 per cent. increase. Thus, to the total disability pension of \$600 per annum for an ex-private will be added a bonus of \$120, payable for one year only, making a total of \$720. Increases in pension for orphan children of deceased soldiers are also provided for.

OTL.—Under the laws of Ontario claims up to 640 acres may be staked and within ninety days after recording a fee of \$100 must be paid, for which the holder is entitled to a boring permit for one year. This permit may be renewed. It is specified that boring must commence within two months, and calls for the expenditure of \$2 per acre. A lease may be secured on a ten-year basis for \$1 per acre, payable in advance, and must spend \$2 an acre yearly. If desired, the lease may be renewed for an additional ten years.

* *

KINGSWAY THEATRE.

In "The Rotters," at the Kingsway, as in his other comedy, "A Temporary Gentleman," H. F. Maltby makes a tilt at bourgeois respectability. "The Rotters" will be found an amusing skit by many.

* * *

CONCERTS.

Mme. Geertruida van Vinderacken, the wife of Mr. Jan Poortenaar, the Dutch etcher and painter (who will play her accompaniments), is to give the first of three "Bonnie Song" recitals at the Arlian Hall, New Bond Street, W., on October 3, at 8.30 p.m. The programme will consist of a number of Dutch, British and French chants, carols, folk-songs and ballads, given in costume.

LESS NICKEL AND COPPER IN ONTARIO.

As a result of after-war conditions, says a report just issued by the Ontario Department of Forests and Mines, there was a material reduction in Ontario's metalliferous production for the first six months of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1918. This is due chiefly to the curtailed production of nickel and copper matte to about half of that of 1918, when there was the greatest production of these metals that this Province has ever known. The silver output continues its natural decline, although the price of the metal has been rising steadily. Gold shows a slight increase over the 1918 and 1917 production.

* * *

Rod and Gun in Canada (15c) is a reliable guide to the sportsman's Eldorado which embraces half a continent. In the September issue Bonnycastle Dale writes on "Our Old Elusive Friend, the Black Duck," M. Parkinson on "A Day's Fishing in Timagami," Robert Page Lincoln his regular "Fishing Notes," and Edward T. Martin discourses of "Guns and Ammunition." "The Rational Utilisation of Game" is discussed in a paper by Wm. T. Hornaday, director of New York Zoological Park.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DOMINION OF CANADA FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. BONDS, 1920-25.

THE COUPONS falling due 1st November, 1919, on the above-mentioned Bonds may be presented on and after the 13th instant, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted), at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. Three clear days are required for examination. Forms for listing coupons may be had on application at the Bank.

For the BANK OF MONTREAL,
Financial Agents of the Government of the
Dominion of Canada,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.

47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
1st October, 1919.

DOMINION OF CANADA THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN, 1909-34.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due 1st December, 1919, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 1st November, 1919, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex-dividend.

Coupons must be left for examination, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted), three clear days prior to payment being made.

Forms for listing coupons may be had on application on and after the 17th November, 1919.

For the BANK OF MONTREAL,
Financial Agents of the Government of the
Dominion of Canada.

G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
1st October, 1919.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 717. October 4, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, enclosed these from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted, or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

DONATIONS WANTED.

SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES.—AN URGENT APPEAL TO OUR FRIENDS IN INDIA, THE COLONIES, AMERICA, AND TO ALL OUR ALLIES.—I PLEAD MOST EARNESTLY to our Brothers and Sisters and Friends in other lands for DONATIONS for my poor Ladies. Some are very old and feeble, and some are chronic invalids. All are suffering from the high prices of food and fuel, and I dread the winter for them. Will friends kindly get up Concerts, etc., and send me the proceeds? I should be grateful if they would do so. £10, £20, or £30 would be of untold value.—ELPH SMITH, wood, Lancaster House, Malvern, Worcester-shire, England.

STEAMSHIP PASSAGE WANTED.

URGENTLY WANTED.—Steamship passage to Canada by young lady willing to act as Companion or Nurse; will give services for a month on landing.—Box 514, Canada, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

FARMS, LAND, ESTATES, FOR SALE.

ONTARIO.—FOR SALE, FRUIT and VEGETABLE FARM. One of the best located and equipped and highest producing fruit and vegetable farms in Canada; upwards of 96 acres; 1,400 ft. frontage on Lake Ontario; 65 acres of fruit trees; substantially built brick farmhouse of 10 rooms; extensive farm buildings; packing house; three cottages; electric light; approved modern sanitation; excellent facilities for shipment. Price £10,000.—Further particulars from Box 507, "CANADA" Office, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

FOR SALE.—Two compact Estates in Southern Alberta, Canada, of 2,240 and 1,280 acres, near Canadian Pacific Railway stations; good land, unbroken; suitable for grain growing, general farming, or for cattle, horse or sheep ranches, prices from \$24 to \$26 per acre.—For full particulars apply, Box 505, "CANADA" Office, Craven House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also track the readers of Canada in Great Britain, Ireland, France and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain, make use of this Directory. Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL.—CREELMAN & MILLS (J. J. Creelman, K.C. D.S.O.; A. L. S. Mills, D.S.O.), Dominion Express Building. (Cables: "Jonecreel.")

OTTAWA.—J. D. POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, 40, 42, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

REGINA, SASK.—ALAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Two of our readers, requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA" when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO, ONT.—RUTHVEN, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees, Merchants, Fire Chambers, Toronto. (Cable address: "Willco, Toronto.") Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

LONDON PORTRAIT CO., LTD., 107, REGENT STREET, W.

SOME Photographers for our Canadian Friends and Visitors.

WE Specialise for Canadians' Portraits at Moderate Prices.

"EMPRESS OF FRANCE" SAILS.**Transformation of the "Alsatian."**

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services steamer *Empress of France*, which sailed from Liverpool for Quebec on Friday of last week, had on board 400 first-class, 300 second-class, and 1,000 third-class passengers.

Formerly the *Alsatian*, this steamer played no small part in ocean war service. Her passenger accommodation was entirely removed; she was armed with eight 6 in. guns, and for some time she was the flagship of the 10th Cruiser Squadron. In 1918 she was allocated to convoy protection duty, and was stationed on the North Atlantic route, and while so engaged she escorted nine convoys of about 20 vessels each, carrying an estimated number of troops per convoy of 30,000, principally Americans.

In the reconditioning of this vessel a wonderful transformation has taken place, and the furnishing and general arrangements are on a most elaborate scale. The dining-room is 60 ft. long, and the full breadth of the vessel. It is oak-panelled in the Jacobean style, the central portion being open, having a spacious gallery all round, with a balcony at one end for musicians. The woodwork throughout has been treated to give the appearance of oak mellowed by time. The buffets and chairs are copied from antique Elizabethan models, and some eight alcoves are arranged along the sides of the dining-room, which give additional charm and cosiness to this portion of the apartment.

Novel Smoking-room.

A novel feature of the smoking-room is that it is in two tiers. It is the style of the period of King James I. The staircases and corridors are in the early Jacobean style. This is certainly one of the most magnificent apartments to be found in any ship afloat, the whole plan of the room being original, and the effect remarkable. The library is reminiscent of some of the apartments in Kensington Palace.

The lounge is in the style designed by Sir Christopher Wren for the Royal apartments at Hampton Court Palace. The centre part of the room is 18 ft. high. It is decorated at either end with paintings by George Lambert, the Australian artist. Great care has been taken in the selection of the furniture, and all the colours and materials used in this and all the other apartments are in correct styles and designs of the periods represented. A special charm is given to the apartment by

three large bow windows on each side and a magnificent skylight.

The *Empress of France* is a quadruple turbine screw steamer of 18,600 tons, being the largest, fastest, and most handsomely furnished steamer in the Canadian trade.

GOVERNMENT AND SHIPBUILDING.**Continuance Under Consideration.**

The Government has under consideration the continuance of its shipbuilding programme (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*). Fifty-three steel ships have been ordered, costing \$40,000,000. Twelve vessels have been completed and put in commission on the Atlantic, West Indies, and South American trade routes, and are opening up new fields to Canadian commerce. They are operated under the National Railways. A number of the shipyards will soon have their contracts completed, and may have to close down, and the Government is considering whether it should make further contracts. The feeling is that the Government should no longer continue to let contracts, and that the shipyards must look to public enterprise for further orders. Still, some contracts may be renewed this winter in order to help the labour situation.

BANK OF MONTREAL SWIMMING CLUB.

On Thursday, September 25, the competitions for the "Knight" Challenge Cup, 100 yards' championship, and the "Symonds" Shield for plain diving, took place at St. George's Baths, Buckingham Palace Road. A 60 yards handicap was also decided, and an exhibition of fancy swimming was given by Mr. A. G. Griffiths, of the Otter and London County, Westminster and Parr's Bank Swimming Clubs. Results:—"KNIGHT" CHALLENGE CUP.—1, J. Dodds; 2, C. S. Kerin; 3, R. S. Stewart. Six yards between first and second; a touch between second and third.

"SYMONDS" SHIELD.—1, C. S. Kerin; 2, J. Hagood; 3, A. Foss.

60 YARDS' HANDICAP.—The heats resulted in G. Startin, W. W. Symmons, and F. Foxley qualifying for the final, which was won by W. W. Symmons.

The handicap race, held on the 11th and 17th ult., was won by J. Dodds (scratch). H. D. Chapman (45 secs.) being second, and C. S. Kerin (10 secs.) being third. (Time, 1 min. 54 secs.)

AUCTION SALE.

By Order of the Canadian Government.
Headquarters: Printing, Stationery, and
Typewriter Services.

33.4, Great Pulteney Street (near Regent's
Palace Hotel), London, W.1.
Sale by Auction of about
100 TYPEWRITERS,
including

Remingtons, Royals, Underwoods, Empires,
Adding Machines,

Rotary and Flat Duplicators,
Loose Leaf Ledger Covers, Waste Paper

Baskets and Letter Trays,
General Office Stationery Supplies,
and numerous other items.

MESSRS. GERRING & COLYER

have been favoured with instructions to sell
the above by Auction on Wednesday October
8, 1919, commencing at 11 o'clock.

On view Monday and Tuesday, October
6 and 7.

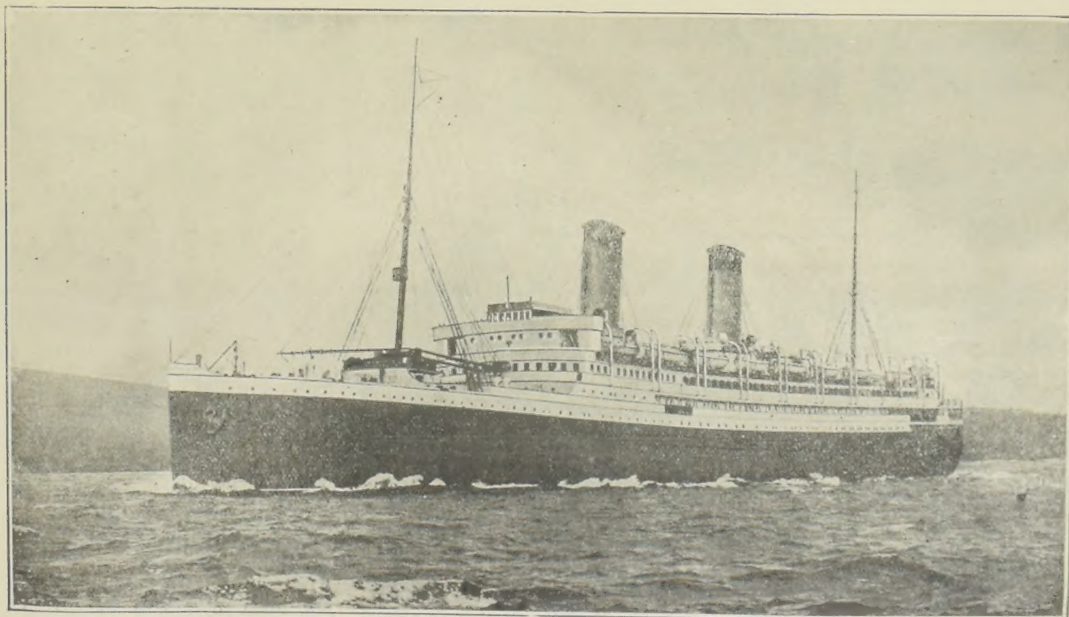
Catalogues may be had on the premises,
and of the Auctioneers, Ashford, Kent, and
Rye, Sussex.

G.T.P. WORK IN WEST.

Statistics compiled at Winnipeg give some striking facts regarding the development work that has been carried on by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

The road now serves 457 cities, towns and settlements, 429 of which are reached by no other line. Since the railway was completed in July, 1914, it has handled, for settlers who have taken up land along this line, approximately 7,000 carloads of household and other effects. The Grand Trunk Pacific has handled an increasingly large proportion of the grain grown in the Western Provinces, its record for one year being 43,194 cars, representing 55,363,298 bushels. To handle the grain 405 elevators have been erected, with a total capacity of 12,150,000 bushels, while the lines of the railway have access to other elevators with a combined capacity of 9,500,000 bushels.

The lumber and fish traffic developed by the railway has also been very large, 3,107 cars of lumber, and 1,497 cars of fish, the latter representing 32,000 tons, having been carried over the lines during the last two months.



THE CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF FRANCE."

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES
IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.
High Commissioner's Office—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1. High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George B. Peck, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Giffiths. (Telephone: Victoria 6360.)
Emigration Office—Commissioner of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 21-22, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 286.)
Province of British Columbia.
Agent-General—Mrs. F. C. Wade, British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 566.)
Province of New Brunswick.
Agent-General—Mrs. F. W. Sumner, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 1531.)
Province of Nova Scotia.
Agent-General—Mrs. John Howard, 67a, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)
Province of Ontario.
Agent-General—Bau-Gem, E. Munley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., 143, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 5793.)
Province of Quebec.
Agent-General—Lieut.-Col. E. F. Smith, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5612.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.
High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar B. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 3302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically

A
Anthony, S/Sgt. J. C., Victoria—Ontario Hospital, Orington.
Arsonnier, J. G., Montreal—Brown's Hotel.
B
Barnett, Lt.-Col. D. H., Vancouver—22, New Church Road, Hove
Bassett, Mrs. Edward, Toronto—23, St. Mary Abbott's Terrace, W.14.
Beck, Lady, Toronto—Almond's Hotel, Clifford Street, W.
Bennett, Mrs. W. T., Montreal—36, Wiloughby Park, Hornsey.
Buscombe, Frederick, Vancouver—Lancaster Gate Hotel.
C
Carson, Mrs. C. F., Kingston—Hotel Majestic, Cromwell Road.
Casals, Miss Agatha, Toronto—50a, Clancricarde Gardens, W.2
Cray, Major J. G., and Mrs., Vancouver—Kenilworth Hotel.
D
Denham, Mrs. Mabel, Vancouver—25, Pembroke Gardens.
De Wilton, John, Prince George, B.C.—24, St. Mary's Grove, Chiswick.
Dillen, J., Kaslo, B.C.—care of Grindlay & Co., Parliament Street.

SHAFESBURY HOTEL.

Top of St. Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all Theatres.
One Price: No Extras.

6/-

F
Fisher, Mrs. B. A., Toronto—46, Warwick Road, South Kensington.
Fraser, Mrs. B. B., North Vancouver—care of Mrs. Lickley, Flocklones, Scotland
G
Granville, E., Vancouver—Russell Hotel.
H
Hansford, Lt. Col. J. E., Winnipeg—Royal Automobile Club.
Henderson, Mrs. J. B., Outremont, P.Q.—Craven Hotel.
Hill, Mrs. J. M. C., Toronto—care of Mr. J. Harrington, 82, Cromwell Road, S.W.
I
Irving, William P., Ottawa—Paddington Military Hospital.
L
Loring, Frank C., Toronto—Hans Crescent Hotel.

Mac-Mc.

MacDougall, Major-Gen. Chas., and Mrs., Ottawa—Hyde Park Hotel.
McLagan, Mrs. J. C., Vancouver—25, Pembroke Gardens.

M

Michaud, H., Quebec—Lincoln Hotel
Michaud, Robert, Quebec—St. Aloysius College.
Moore, H. N., and Mrs., Montreal—Craven Hotel.
Morrissey, H. F., St. John, N.B.—Royal Automobile Club.

P
Payzant, Charles, Halifax—64, Norfolk House Road, Streatham.
Phillips, W. T., Esquimaux—Fordercroft, St. Mary Cray.

R

Randall, A. S., Prince Albert, Sask.—R.A. Force, Battersea, S.W.
Ross, Major A. M. S., Winnipeg—2, Grandville Place, Portman Square, W.1.
Rutherford, J. A., Victoria—Royal Automobile Club.

S

Saywell, C., Victoria—15, Old Queen Street, S.W.1

BRAND'S
MEAT LOZENGES

Sustaining and Invigorating.
In Boxes, 1/3, 1/10 and 3/6.
Of all Chemists and Stores.

Smallwood, T. J., Victoria—Chelsfield, Kent
Solloway, H. W., Toronto—2, The Hawthorns, Finchley, N.3.

T

Taylor, Mrs. Walter, Toronto—23, St. Mary Abbott's Terrace, Kensington, W.14.
Thompson, Sgt. R. W. (Malamute Force), Edmonton—care of Beaver Hut, Strand.

W

Willson, Gordon Beckles, Windsor, N.S.—care of Nova Scotia Government Office.
Wrig' t, Mrs. R. Stanton, Outremont—Craven Hotel.

OVERSEAS OFFICERS.

MR. SWAIN, 146, New Bond Street, London, W.1., requiring Portraits of Officers for publication and certain specific purposes, would be happy to receive sittings. These are free of charge or obligation, and Mr. Swaine presents in each case a finished copy from any two proofs selected.

146, NEW BOND STREET (and Southsea).

This invitation also applies to Overseas Nurses.

Dominion of Canada Loan and Bonds.—The Bank of Montreal announce that, for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants, due December 1, on the Dominion of Canada 3½ per Cent. Loan, 1909-34, the balances will be struck on the evening of November 1, after which date the stock will be transferred ex dividend. The coupons falling due on November 1 on the Dominion of Canada 4½ per Cent. Bonds, 1920-25, may be presented on and after the 13th inst. at the Bank of Montreal.

— * * —

Mr. W. F. Benson, who has been acting as manager of the Paris branch of the Bank of Montreal since its opening, has returned to the head office in Threadneedle Street, London.

The Cunard liner *Aquitania*, on arrival in the Mersey last week, completed her last voyage before being taken into dry dock to be retransformed into the floating palace she was in pre-war days. It is understood that more than £500,000 will be spent in reconditioning her.

Through the courtesy of Canada's Grand Trunk Railway system, Messrs. Willard's Chocolates, Ltd., of Canada, have a fine display of chocolates manufactured in Canada in the window of the Grand Trunk Offices, 17/19, Cockspur Street, S.W.1. The Grand Trunk Railway announce that they would be pleased to consider the display of manufactured products of other Canadian firms on application.

AMERICAN PLATELESS
DENTISTRY.

Highly Recommended by the Profession,
Mr. G. MURRAY BARKER,
10, Duke St., Manchester Square
(nr. Selfridges), W.1. Tel., Mayfair 1949

OIL AND NATURAL GAS.

Mr. J. S. Dennis's Prediction.

In an address given by Mr. J. S. Dennis, C.M.G., Chief Commissioner of the Department of Colonisation and Development of the C.P.R., at the Calgary Industrial Congress, he said:—

"During your visits to Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, and also in this city, you have had some opportunity of seeing something of the natural gas development, but it may interest you to know that natural gas has been developed in the Province of Alberta within an area extending from the national boundary north for about 700 miles and from the Rocky Mountains east for 200 miles. This natural product is now being utilised both for industrial and domestic purposes, and the possibility of its extension as a fuel in generating heat, light and power is almost beyond measure. You no doubt will also be interested to know, in connection with our natural gas supply, that investigations lately carried on have proved the possibility of extracting from this gas, at a low cost, the character of gas required for use in the balloons which will probably play an important part in the matter of transportation in the world in the near future. Association."

SOLDIERS' SAFETY RAZORS

and Everything for Soldiers.

LADIES' HANDBAGS (Silk and Leather)
DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER
ATTACHE CASES.

T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Specialists,
76, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

ciated with our vast coal deposits, and the vast natural gas area referred to, it is probable that Nature has also blessed this Western country with a vast deposit of oil.

"We are not justified at present in claiming that we have located and developed a vast oilfield in these Western Provinces, but the exploratory work so far carried on over an area extending some 700 miles north to south in the Province of Alberta and at one or two isolated points in the adjacent Province of British Columbia, and the oil obtained in small quantities at these widely separated points justify the assumption that somewhere within the Province of Alberta there exists one of the vast deposits of petroleum of the globe, and after having given some special attention to this matter as head of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Department of Development, I personally venture the opinion that sooner or later, and in all probability in the near future, a large producing oilfield will be located through the medium of some of the many test wells that are now being drilled at widely separated points, and when that time comes we will not only have this great addition to our fuel supply, but the benefit of the vast number of by-products resulting from the scientific use of crude petroleum."

— * * —

THE FRUIT CROP.

The latest report on the fruit crop issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture states that the possible apple exports from Nova Scotia may reach 1,500,000 barrels, although 1,250,000 barrels is probably nearer the mark. Conditions in Western Ontario, except in the Georgian Bay district, are much less favourable than in Eastern parts of the Province. British Columbia will undoubtedly have a large crop of fine quality, with Jonathans and McIntosh leading.

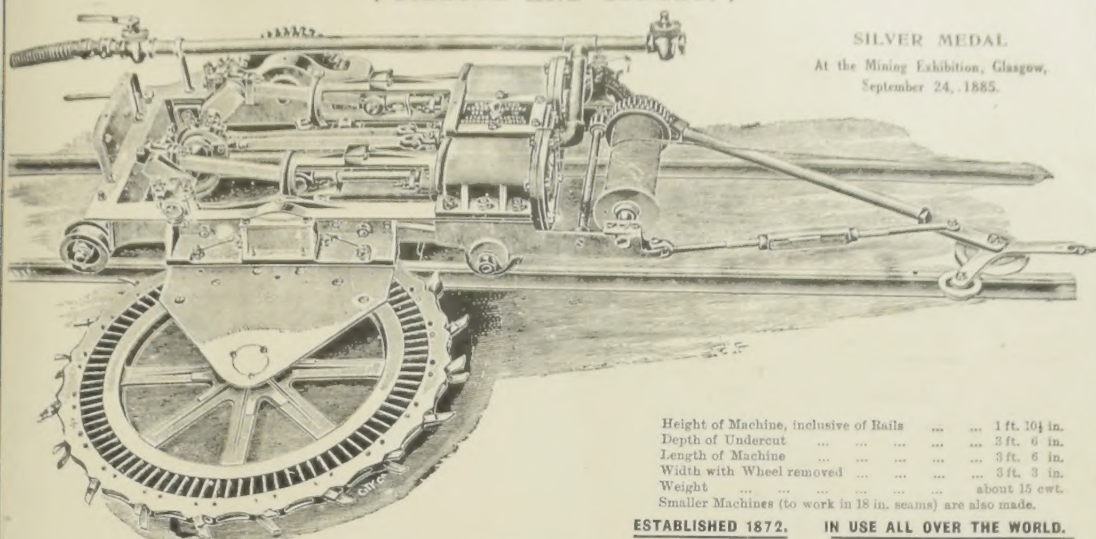
The yield of tender fruits in the Niagara Peninsula has been much reduced owing to unfavourable weather. The crop of peaches is generally very light. Grapes are practically a full crop. In British Columbia the peach crop is estimated at 200,000 boxes in the Okanagan Valley, pears 50,000 boxes, plums 120,000 crates, and prunes 100,000 boxes. There is a slight decrease in the pear crop as compared with last year, but the quality is excellent. The total yield is still placed at about 70 per cent. of last year. There is a very light crop of plums on Vancouver Island, where the yield will be only about 25 per cent. of average.

GILLOTT'S IMPROVED ROTARY COAL CUTTING MACHINE.

("GILLOTT AND COPLEY.")

SILVER MEDAL

At the Mining Exhibition, Glasgow,
September 24, 1885.



Height of Machine, inclusive of Rails	1 ft. 10 1/2 in.
Depth of Undercut	3 ft. 6 in.
Length of Machine	3 ft. 6 in.
Width with Wheel removed	3 ft. 3 in.
Weight	about 15 cwt.
Smaller Machines (to work in 18 in. seams) are also made.	

ESTABLISHED 1872. IN USE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

JOHN GILLOTT & SON, Lancaster Works, Barnsley,

Make a Speciality of

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY; MACHINES FOR COAL HOLING; MACHINES FOR FIRECLAY HOLING, HARD OR SOFT; MACHINES TO TAKE OUT A PRICKING BETWEEN TWO COALS. The only machines in successful operation and giving profitable results.

Will cut from 20 yards per hour in hardest Coal or Fireclays. Is made almost wholly of Steel. Amount of work guaranteed. Is lighter, more portable, durable and compact, and will do more and better work than any other machine. 20,000 yards holed in 1,726 hours in six months in a 28 in. seam of Coal, including all stoppages, and producing 12,500 tons of Coal. We had 17 of our machines at work at the Colliery where this was done.

INSPECTIONS MADE WITH VIEW TO WORKING MACHINERY AND APPROXIMATE RESULTS GIVEN.

ASK FOR CIRCULAR "B."



**COCKSHUTT
FARM IMPLEMENTS**



Wherever Plows and Tillage Implements are used, there the name "Cockshutt" is recognised as representing the highest quality of material and workman ship. For many years we have built implements to suit the requirements of practically every Agricultural Country in the World. That experience is our guarantee to you that we can supply Unsurpassed Implements and give the kind of service you want.

COCKSHUTT IMPLEMENTS

PLOWS,

SINGLE FURROW WALKING AND RIDING PLOWS.
GANG PLOWS—BOTH RIDING AND WALKING.
DISC PLOWS—ALL SIZES.
MOULDBOARD AND DISC ENGINE GANG PLOWS
FROM 2-FURR. TO 12-FURR. OR SIZES.
BRUSH AND SCRUB BREAKERS.

TILLAGE,

DRAG HARROWS. DISC HARROWS.
CULTIVATORS. PULVERIZERS.
BROADCAST SEEDERS. DISC DRILLS.
HOE DRILLS. FERTILIZER DRILLS.
CORN PLANTERS.

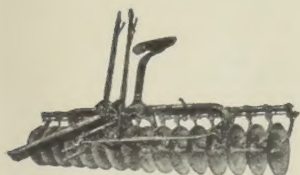
MISCELLANEOUS,

MANURE SPREADERS. STRAW CUTTERS.
WHEELBARROWS. PULPERS.
SLICERS—ALSO VEHICLES OF ALL KINDS,
INCLUDING CUTTERS AND SLEIGHS.

General Catalogue describing all these lines gladly mailed upon request.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY, LIMITED,
Brantford, Ontario, Canada.

Cable Address: "Cockshutt, Brantford."
Codes: Western Union, Liebers, A B C, Private.



LOWEST FARES, SHORTEST ROUTE, BEST SERVICE, VIA—

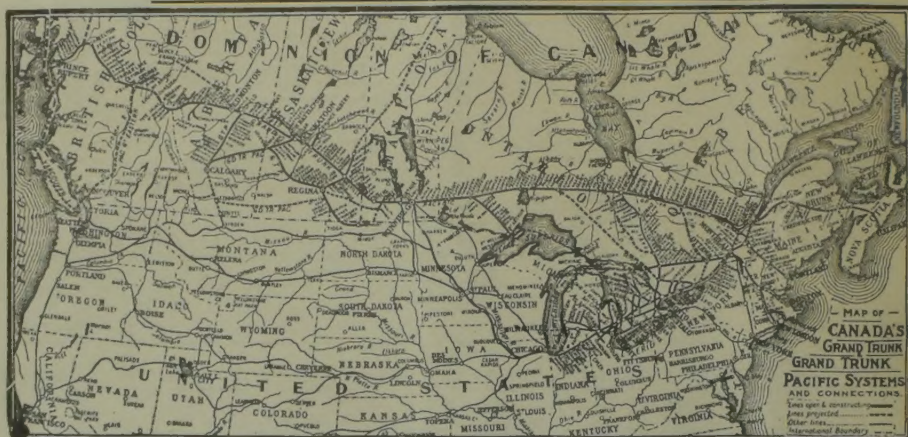
TO
OTTAWA, KINGSTON,
TORONTO, HAMILTON,
NIAGARA FALLS, LONDON, etc.

Also to
BUFFALO, DETROIT,
CHICAGO, and all WESTERN
UNITED STATES points.



ALSO
WINNIPEG, SASKATOON,
EDMONTON, REGINA,
CALGARY, PRINCE RUPERT
and other points in
WESTERN CANADA
and
ALASKA.

**Through Trains to the WEST from Quebec, Montreal,
Halifax and St. John, over Canadian National Railways
and Grand Trunk Pacific Systems.**



THROUGH TICKETS at SPECIAL LOW EUROPEAN RATES issued from EUROPE to all points in Canada, United States, and the East. OCEAN TICKETS ISSUED BY ALL STEAMSHIP LINES. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING issued covering FREIGHT shipments to CANADA and the UNITED STATES. SEND YOUR PARCELS, LIVE STOCK, VALUABLES, etc., by CANADIAN EXPRESS. CANADIAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS issued in Dollars and Cents.

EUROPEAN TRAFFIC OFFICES:

LONDON, S.W.1: 17-19, Cockspur Street
(Trafalgar Square).

LONDON, E.C.3: 44-46, Leadenhall Street.

H. H. NORMAN, Secretary, Dashwood House, E.C.2.

LIVERPOOL: 20, Water Street.

GLASGOW: 75, Union Street.

PARIS: 47, Rue Cambon.

FRED. C. SALTER, European Traffic Manager

"CANADA," WEEKLY, ILLUSTRATED.

For Subscription Rates and Form for Application see page iii.

For Advertisement Rates see page ii.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

OFFERS FOR SALE

FARMING AND GRAZING LANDS

IN THE PROVINCES OF

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA

ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE AT WINNIPEG, FORT WILLIAM, EDMONTON, PRINCE ALBERT, ETC.



The Company has General Stores at Winnipeg, Vancouver, Nelson, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and other places where purchasers will find the best goods at moderate prices. Transportation by the Company's Steamers, brigades of boats and canoes throughout the Territories not traversed by railways.

Full information at the Company's Offices, Winnipeg, Canada, or 1, Line Street, London, E.C.3.